

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS



2013 UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

State of Utah 2013

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Utah Housing and Community Development Division

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The State of Utah Housing and Community Development Division and its State Community Services Office are pleased to present the 2013 Utah Annual Report on Homelessness.

The 2013 report informs interested parties to the state of homelessness in Utah. It highlights initiatives that improve lives, cut community costs for services, and create a more efficient and effective service delivery system. These initiatives include the State's progress on the Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness. The report also highlights efforts on ending veteran homelessness, a study of employment for formerly chronically homeless residents in permanent supportive housing and describes the Point-In-Time-Count collaboration with the national 100,000 Homes Campaign to identify vulnerable persons to prioritize for housing. Finally, the report outlines the organizational enhancements in the State's three Continua of Care to address homelessness across the state. As in previous years, we include profiles of each Local Homelessness Coordinating Committee (LHCC) which support localized strategic planning and decision making.

Implementing effective interventions for the issues surrounding homelessness requires a high level of collaboration and focus. We recognize our many valuable public and private partners who work on behalf of our community to serve those experiencing homelessness.

The State of Utah is on track to meet our Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness. We applaud the efforts of all who make these efforts successful and invite you to join us in this important work.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gordon D. Walker".

Gordon D. Walker
Director
Housing and Community Development Division

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tamera J. Kohler".

Tamera Kohler
Director
State Community Services Office

THE FACE OF HOMELESSNESS



MYTHS AND FACTS

People experiencing homelessness suffer from the hardship of their condition, but also face alienation and discrimination fueled by stereotypes. Here are some myths and realities of homelessness.

MYTH – People who are homeless stay homeless for a long time.

FACT – Only 3% of Utah's homeless are considered chronically homeless or experience homelessness for long periods of time. Of those experiencing homelessness, 57% of single adults, 33% of families and 71% of young people stayed in shelter less than 2 weeks during 2012.

MYTH – Most are single men.

FACT – Single men comprise 29% of Utah's homeless population while 44% are parents and children.

MYTH – The homeless population is transient, migrating to cities with the best services.

FACT – 88% of Utah's homeless population lived in Utah when they became homeless.

MYTH – They are to blame for their situation.

FACT – Many are victims of circumstance, illness and trauma from violence or abuse. Roughly 30% of Utah's homeless persons are children. About 73% of all homeless persons experience mental illness, domestic violence or other barriers to stable housing.

Sources: 2013 Utah Homeless Point-In-Time Count; Utah HMIS 2013 Data

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HOMELESSNESS IN UTAH

This report outlines Utah's homelessness trends over the last few years. It describes homelessness among Utah's homeless subpopulations and school children. We have also included highlights emphasizing efforts in employment projects and collaboration with the 100,000 Homes Campaign. We review our progress on the 10 Year Plan to end chronic homelessness, and describe our efforts in reducing homelessness among Veterans. Finally, this report profiles trends and services among the 12 service provider areas across the state.

Why Homelessness Matters

Homelessness exposes individuals and families to traumatic events which often aggravates their current circumstances. Homelessness challenges the ability to access needed resources and regain self-sufficiency. Children are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of homelessness. Homelessness often interrupts schooling and the development of positive peer and mentoring relationships. Homeless children frequently experience dangerous or unhealthy environments and may be more likely to experience homelessness as an adult.

Communities also feel the impact of homelessness. Studies nationwide have found that the fiscal cost of homelessness for communities is significant (NAEH "The Cost of Homelessness," 2001). Homeless persons often utilize emergency services such as emergency rooms, police and ambulance response more than the stably-housed. They also tend to have more jail stays due to their increased exposure to outdoor elements, violence, and other unsafe or unhealthy environments. Without the ability to pay for emergency or other services, these costs are shouldered by taxpayers.

Definition of Homelessness

Homelessness is difficult to define. Several federal agencies classify homelessness differently based on how they characterize the needs of the population they serve. This report uses the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s definition of homelessness, which was updated in January 2012 as a part of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act. This definition includes four categories:

Apart from poverty rates and unemployment, the lack of safe, available, affordable, or adequate housing is a primary cause of homelessness in Utah.

1) Literally Homeless: An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and has a primary nighttime residence that is a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they stayed a short time (90 consecutive days or less) and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation prior to entering the institution.

2) Imminent Risk of Homelessness: An individual or family who will lose their primary nighttime residence within 14 days, have not identified subsequent housing and lacks the networks or resources to find subsequent housing.

3) Homeless under other Federal Statutes: Unaccompanied youth (under age 25) or families with children who do not meet either category 1 or 2, but have been persistently unstably housed – have not had a lease or ownership in housing, or have had two or more moves in the last 60 days, and are defined as homeless under other federal statutes.

4) Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence: Any individual or family who is fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, has no other residence and lacks the networks or resources to find subsequent housing.

A person is considered **chronically homeless** if he or she has a disabling condition and has been homeless for at least one year continually or four times in three years. A homeless family may be considered chronically homeless if an adult within the family meets this definition. The definition of chronic homelessness, according to HUD, could be redefined in 2013 to require 12 consecutive months of homelessness or 12 collective months over a three year period, in addition to the requirement of a disabling condition.

Data Sources

Persons experiencing homelessness often lack a fixed address, making homelessness difficult to track. There are two main data sources used for evaluating homelessness: the annual "Point-In-Time Count" (PIT) and the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

The PIT count is a census of all homeless persons living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and on the streets during a single night. The PIT excludes those experiencing homelessness at other times of the year. HUD requires that all states with federally-funded homeless services participate in PIT during the end of January each year. PIT numbers form the basis for the "Annualized Count", an estimate which represents the total number of persons experiencing homelessness in a given year.

Utah also relies on the HMIS data system which collects information on homeless persons served, including their characteristics, housing circumstances and the services they received. The Utah HMIS captures the data provided by approximately 80% of homeless service providers statewide.

Causes of Homelessness

Apart from poverty rates and unemployment, the lack of safe, available, affordable, or adequate housing is a primary cause of homelessness in Utah. Who will become homeless, however is more difficult to predict and is related to a multitude of barriers to housing, such as:

- ◆ Lack of income from employment or public sources relative to cost of living
- ◆ Disabling conditions
- ◆ Domestic violence
- ◆ Divorce or the sudden loss of household income

- ◆ Incarceration and having a criminal background
- ◆ Exhausting friend and family resources or support
- ◆ Lack of health insurance

Forty five percent of Utah's renters (114,705 individuals) are unable to afford reasonable housing (0 to 80 percent of Area Median Income, AMI). Fair Market Rent (FMR), as established by HUD, is \$702 for a two-bedroom apartment, and requires a household income well above the poverty level (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010). At minimum wage in the State of Utah, a worker would need to work 82 hours per week to afford a FMR 2 bedroom apartment (HUD, 2012).

In Utah, 13.5 percent of people (377,815 individuals) live below the poverty line. This reflects an increase from 9.8 percent in 2007 (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011). The U.S. poverty rate in 2011 was estimated to be 15.9 percent. Although the overall poverty rate is lower in Utah than the US, several counties in Utah have poverty rates that exceed the national rate (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010).

The unemployment rate in Utah was 4.6 percent in July of 2013, which is a 1.4 percent decrease from the previous July (Utah Bureau of Labor Statistics,

2013). This rate is considerably lower than the 7.4 percent U.S. unemployment rate. Though these rates are declining, the decrease may reflect those who are no longer looking for employment. The combination of poverty, unemployment, and a lack of affordable housing and health insurance makes people more vulnerable to homelessness in the event of a crisis.

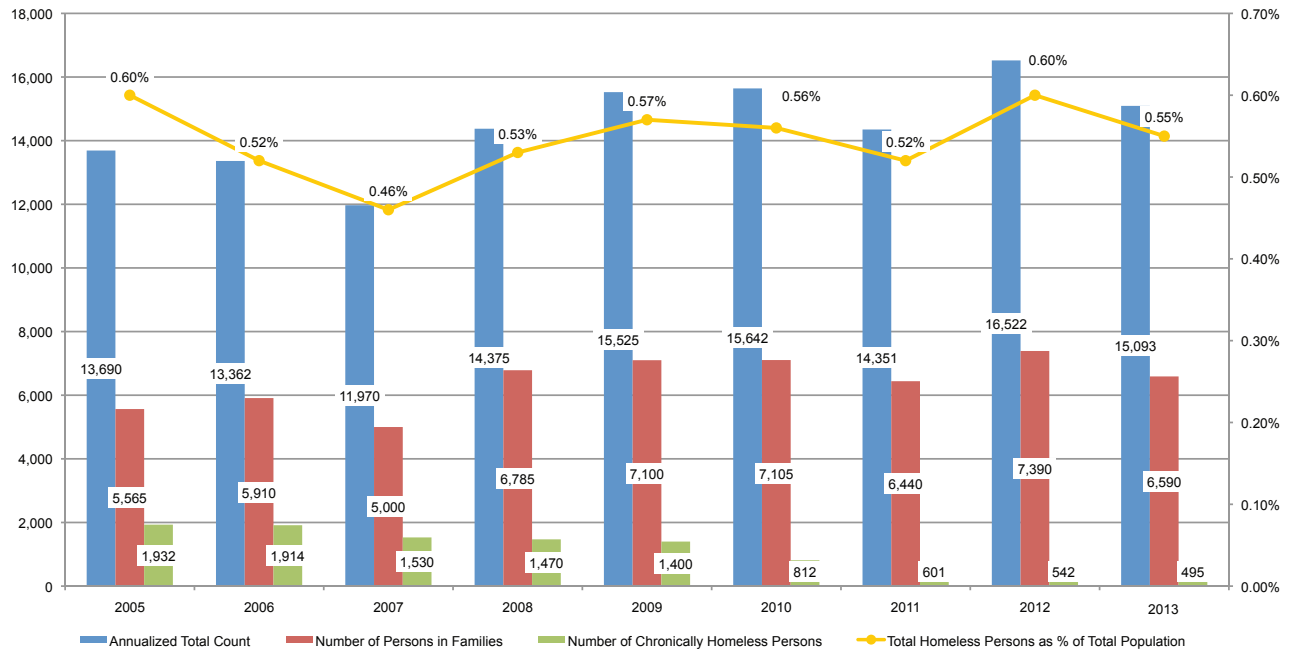
Homelessness Trends in Utah

- ◆ The Annual Homelessness estimate decreased by 9.5 percent or 278, from 2012
- ◆ Chronic Homelessness dropped by 47, or 9.5 percent, from 2012, and 74.5 percent from 2005
- ◆ Homelessness among families with children reduced by 39 households, or 8 percent, from 2012
- ◆ The overall distribution of urban and rural homelessness has not changed since 2012: 86 percent or 2,784, of homeless are in urban areas while 465, or 14 percent are in rural
- ◆ 87 percent or 2,835, of the homeless statewide were sheltered on the night of the PIT count
- ◆ The number of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless declined from 2012: sheltered by 7 percent and unsheltered homeless by 6 percent, as counted on the night of the PIT.

Facts About Homelessness from the 2013 Utah Point-In-Time Count

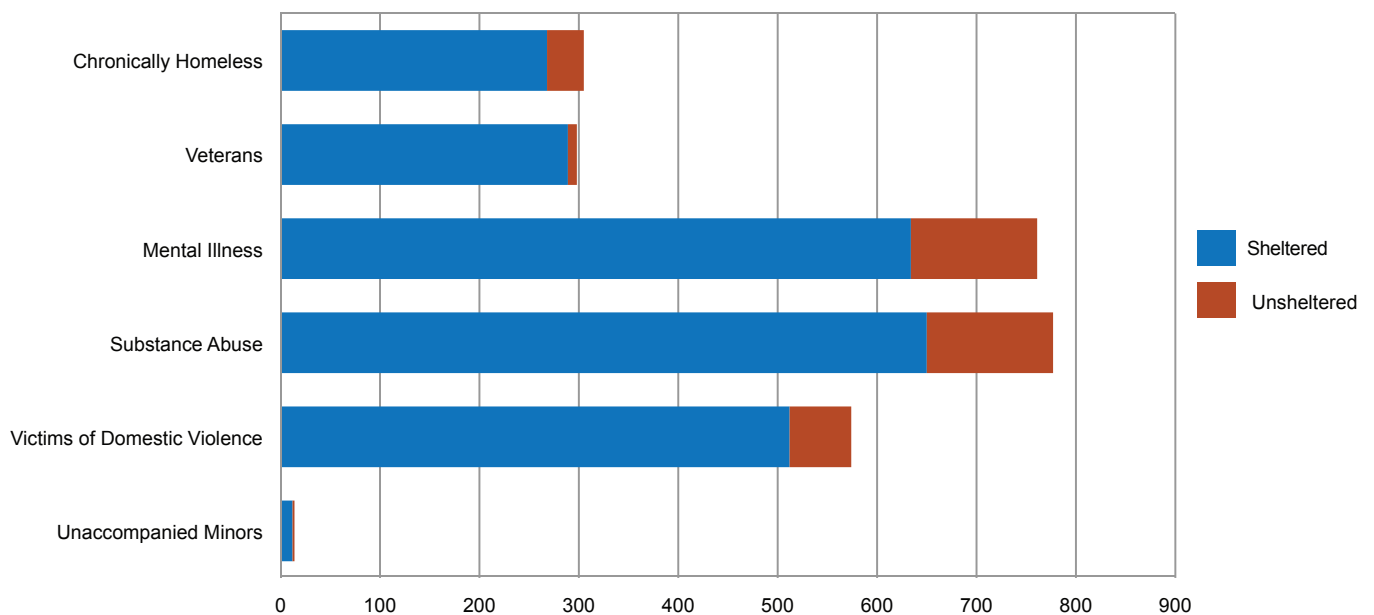
- .55% of Utah's population are homeless
- 3% of the homeless population in Utah is experiencing "chronic" homelessness
- 43% of our homeless live in family groups
- Youth between the ages of 18 and 24 comprise 3.8% of our homeless population
- Domestic Violence touches 28% of our homeless population, of which 365 are children
- 75% of our homeless population is white

Figure 1: Annualized Homeless Estimates • 2005–2013



Source: 2013 Annualized Utah Homeless Point-In-Time Count

Figure 2: Homeless Subpopulations on a Single Night January 2013



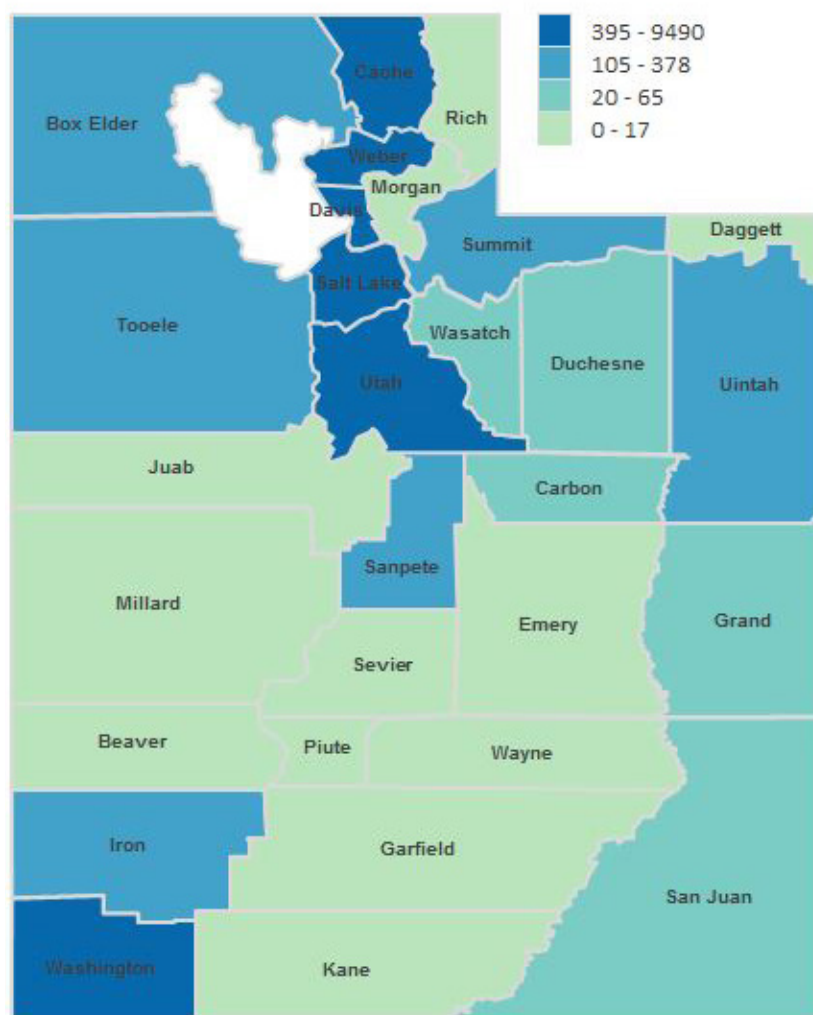
Source: Utah 2013 Homeless Single-night Point-In-Time Count

Homelessness Trends in Utah Cont.

Subpopulation Trends

- ◆ Chronic homeless who are sheltered increased by 21 percent and unsheltered chronic homeless declined by 15 percent
- ◆ The number of estimated homeless Veterans decreased by 39, or 11.8 percent since 2012
 - As of 2013, Veterans constitute roughly 9 percent of those homeless, consistent with 2012
 - Bringing down chronic homelessness among Veterans is a major accomplishment for the State and our partners — more detail about these initiatives is discussed later in this report
- ◆ Among victims of domestic violence, Utah saw increases in both sheltered and unsheltered persons

**Figure 3: Annualized Homelessness Estimates by County
2013**



Source: HUD 2012 AHAR

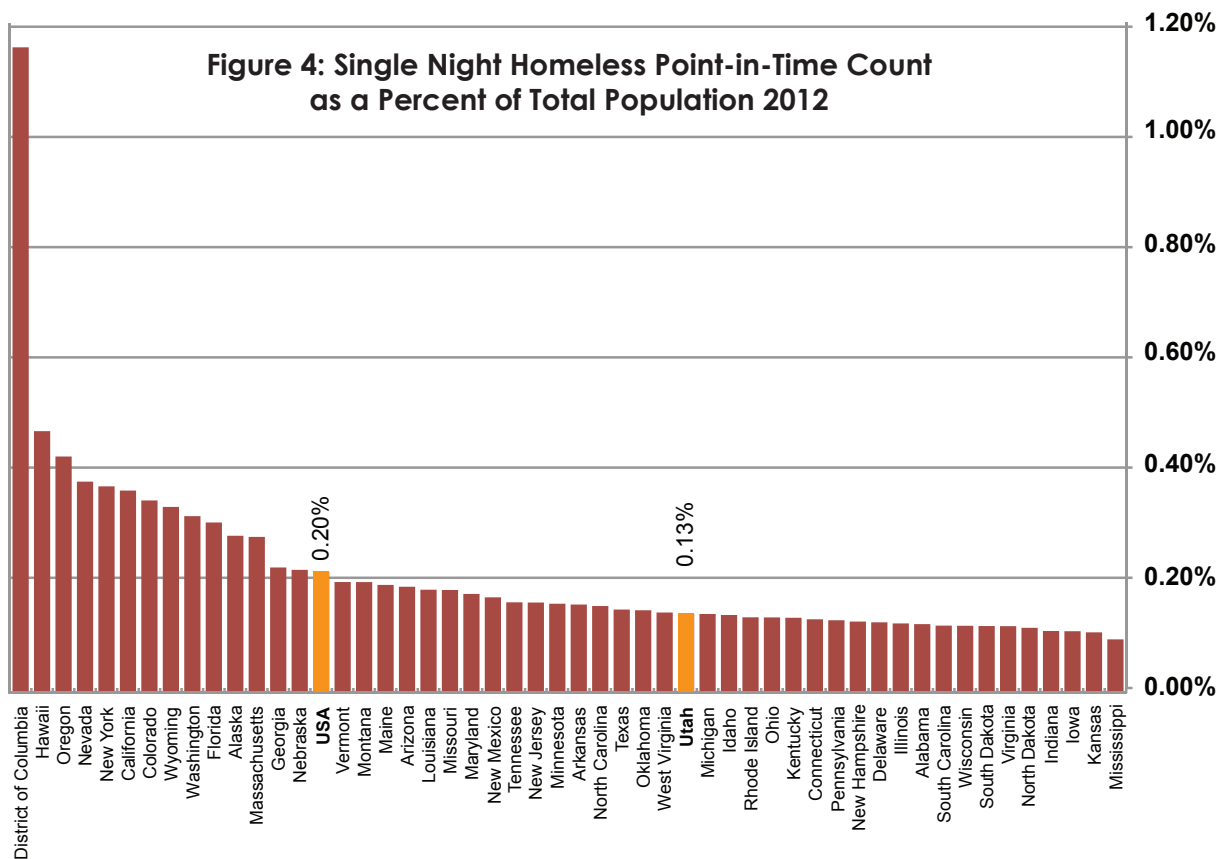
- The number of unsheltered adult domestic violence victims increased by 6, or 14 percent, from last year
- 28 percent of persons experiencing homeless reported domestic violence and 365 of those were children
- Those experiencing homelessness because of domestic violence has grown by roughly 2 percent from 2012, and by 4 percent from 2011. Victims of domestic violence constitute a growing subpopulation among homeless persons.

Utah also saw an increase in rates among those experiencing substance abuse and mental illness since 2012. Those with mental illness in shelters increased by 42 percent, while those

unsheltered grew by 14, or 12 percent. Those in shelters with substance abuse issues grew by 188, or 40 percent, while those with substance abuse issues living unsheltered increased by 51, or by 67 percent. These sharp increases are due to methodological changes permitting more accurate assessment of these counts.

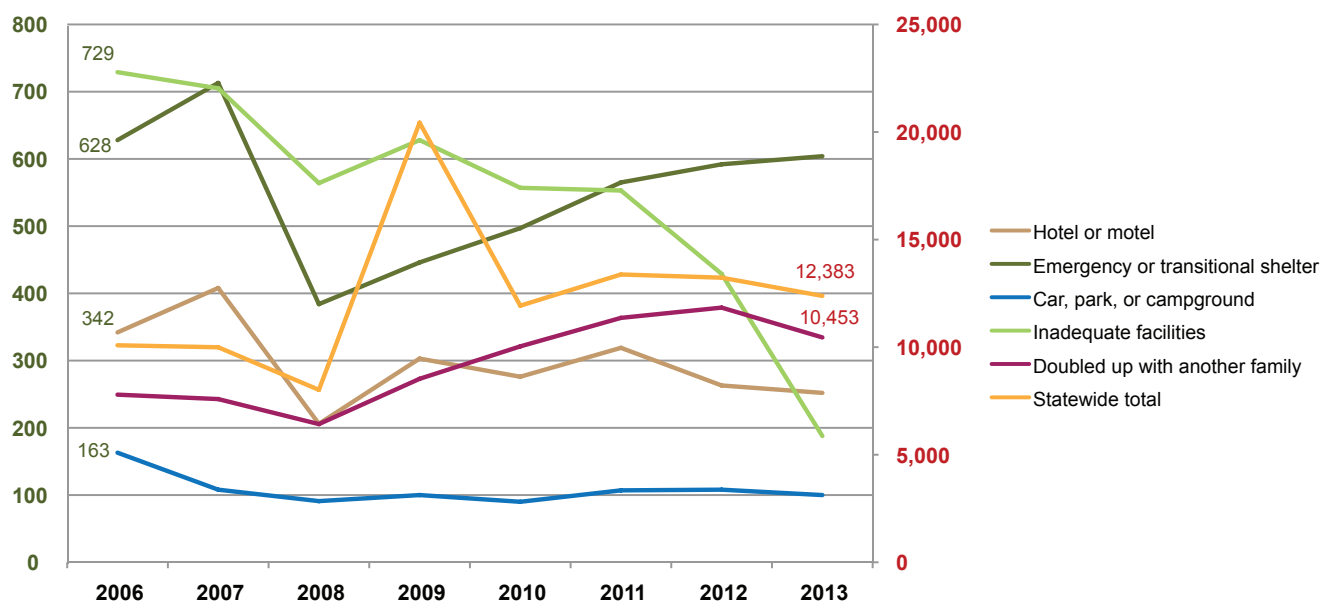
Trends among Utah's Homeless Children

Homelessness may carry long lasting impacts for children. Fortunately, homelessness among young people in Utah is declining. According to Utah's Department of Education, homelessness among unaccompanied minors has decreased by 6, or 40 percent, since 2012. Students living in inadequate facilities declined by 43 percent, or 241, and students living doubled-up with another family decreased by 1,385, or 11 percent, since last year.



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Estimates and 2010 U.S. Census Population

**Figure 5: Number of Homeless School Children in Utah
2006–2013**



Source: Utah State Office of Education 2013

Palmer Court Employment Pilot Project

Beginning in 2010, plans were developed to provide supported employment opportunities for formerly chronically homeless individuals. Palmer Court, a permanent supportive housing (PSH) facility with both single adults and families, was selected as the employment pilot site. The pilot was implemented using existing resources, and supplemented by a short-term grant from the Butler Foundation. This grant made it possible to access technical assistance, visit other sites with similar programs and support some limited barrier removal activities for residents.

The Employment Pilot started in March 2011 with the vision that “all permanent supportive housing

residents will have access to increasing their income through employment.” Specific outcomes to be tracked for the 24 month pilot period (Mar. 2011 – Mar. 2013) included resident employment, job retention, participation in work readiness activities, use of public benefits and knowledge of and attitudes toward onsite employment resources. Data to answer these questions were gathered from agency databases, service provider tracking logs, and focus groups with residents, service providers and agency representatives by the Social Research Institute of the University of Utah.

Of the 220 baseline residents, 79 exited Palmer Court prior to the end of the pilot. The 140 remaining

For more on the Palmer Court Employment Pilot project, see <http://www.socwk.utah.edu/sri/pdf/FinalReportPalmerCourtwithmodel.pdf>

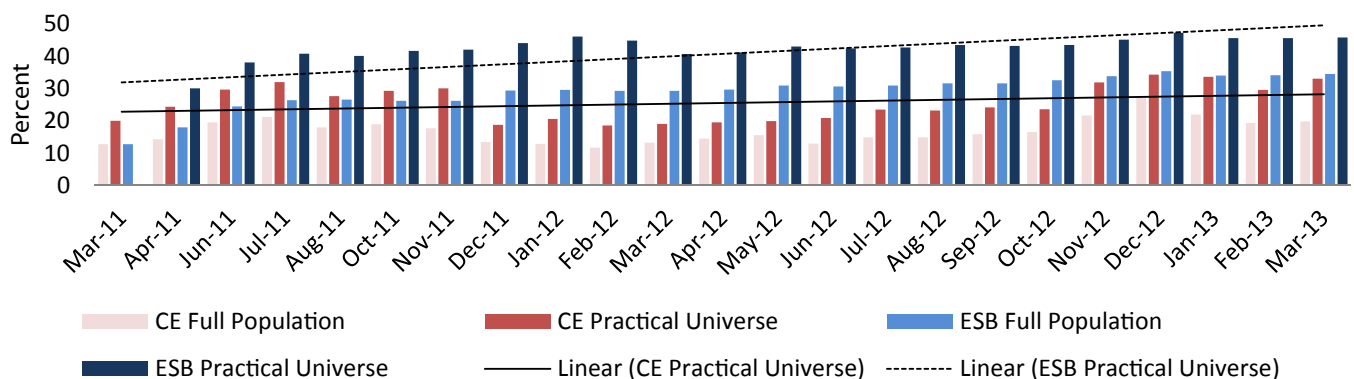
residents experienced an increase in usage of public benefits including SSI/SSDI, medical insurance, and cash assistance; the portion of residents with some outside source of income increased by 10 percent. While expanded use of such benefits was not originally a goal, the stability afforded by such resources has been recognized as an important element of employment success. Of the 140 pilot participants, 28 did not engage in any employment attempts. Of the 112 remaining residents 45.4 percent participated in workshops, 75 percent met at least once with an onsite service provider and 55.4 percent had at least one employment experience. Of the 62 who had been employed, 26 (42 percent) held a position for longer than three months. Trends show the proportion of residents currently employed and employed since baseline continue to gradually increase over time.

Physical and mental health as assessed by case managers predicted engagement in employment

while the presence of children and education levels did not. Employment and work readiness supports are recognized as key elements of reintegrating once chronically homeless individuals back into the community. Resident and stakeholder interviews point to an expansion in the “culture of employment” as more residents are aware of and access resources.

Service providers are looking forward to transitioning the pilot into an ongoing employment program and are actively building new interagency partnerships, determining outcome measures and tracking, reviewing program objectives and exploring possibilities for building resources and capacity for the future. While each resident becomes “ready” at a different time, employment and work readiness supports are recognized as key elements of reintegrating individuals who have been chronically homeless back into our community.

Figure 6: Palmer Court Employment Trends



CE: Currently employed; ESB: Employed since baseline

100,000 Homes Campaign

Earlier this year, 35 teams made up of 91 Salt Lake County volunteers and 45 agency staff canvassed streets, parks, and waterways of the Salt Lake City area. These teams surveyed 678 sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals. Volunteers aimed to identify those homeless individuals with the highest risk of premature death.

The 100,000 Homes Campaign, a nationwide initiative, provided a unique opportunity to collaborate among multiple sectors; non-profit, government, and business. Leaders in each of these sectors pooled resources, time, and talents as to incorporate our mission of identifying and housing vulnerable individuals through a “**Registry Week**” that involved surveying 678 individuals from community “hotspots” including: the downtown library, parks, soup kitchens, encampments and vehicles. Interviews of those in emergency shelters took place in early morning and late afternoon hours when clients typically exited and entered shelters. Interviewers checked surveys against the Utah HMIS database to avoid duplication.

Names, dates of birth, health status, institutional history, and patterns of shelter use were used to construct the “Vulnerability Index.” This index, developed by 100,000 Homes, and linked to the Utah HMIS database, identified and prioritized for housing those who were most vulnerable to premature death. This prioritization has produced better allocation of scarce housing and supportive service resources to those most in need. This approach reduces street homelessness, streamlines the use of high cost emergency and crisis services, and ultimately saves lives.

Vulnerability includes living on the street for six months and at least one of the following:

- Liver Disease
- End-Stage Renal Disease
- HIV+/AIDS
- Age over 60
- History of Cold or Wet Weather Injury
- Three or more Emergency Room (ER) visits in the previous three months
- Three or more inpatient ER episodes in the past year
- Tri-Morbidity (substance abuse & mental illness & chronic illness)

Select Results of 100,000 Homes Campaign in the Greater Salt Lake Area

- 42 percent of those surveyed were vulnerable according to identifiable risk factors
- 122 persons reported tri-morbidity
- 31 percent of persons surveyed reported being a victim of a violent attack since becoming homeless
- 25 percent of those surveyed reported suffering from a brain injury
- 684 ER visits were reported by respondents within the last 3 months of the survey
- It is estimated that the homeless make a total of 2,736 annual ER visits
- Average cost per ER visit: \$1,000
- Annual cost of ER: \$2,736,000
- 57 percent of those surveyed go to 4th Street Clinic for medical care; 19 percent utilize hospitals for medical care

Mental Health and Institutional History

- 23 percent of those surveyed reported dual diagnosis (mental health and substance abuse)

- 224 people reported mental health needs
- 398 people reported substance abuse Institutional history
- 73 percent of those surveyed reported a previous jail stay
- Jail cost per night: \$87.91
- 21 percent reported a prison history

Identified Improvement Service Delivery Needs

- Increase use of 4th Street Clinic and reduce ER visits
- Improve planning by County Jail and Utah's prison facilities to assist with housing and employment
- Expand Salt Lake County HARP (housing assistance) program for individuals with jail history
- Work with community partners to address policy, set aside resources, and find appropriate housing

Since the conclusion of Registry Week 2013, the 100,000 Homes Campaign remains ongoing as we continue to house the chronically homeless and medically vulnerable. The campaign has also served to strengthen the public understanding of homelessness in the community through volunteer efforts and media coverage. As a result of **Registry Week**, 49 new volunteers work with homeless service providers. Media coverage of the effort included numerous news print articles, radio spots, and television news interviews, in addition to journalists' participation in the data collection process. According to national data collected by the 100,000 Homes Campaign, the greater Salt Lake City area ranks within the top performing communities housing vulnerable homeless individuals and families.

For more information on the national campaign, visit 100khomes.org

Table 1: Number Persons Moved Into Housing From 100,000 Homes Campaign Participation by Housing Program and Month

Type of Housing	Nov 2012	Dec 2012	Jan 2013	Feb 2013	Mar 2013	Apr 2013	May 2013	Jun 2013	Housing Total
Chronic Housing	20	10	5	10	7	8	8	12	80
Family Housing	39	45	23	26	38	3	7	19	200
SSVF Housing Program	1	1	1	1	1	3	–	–	8
VA HUD/VASH	5	5	10	13	8	6	9	13	69
Youth Housing	–	–	1	1	3	1	N/A	N/A	6
Monthly Total	65	61	40	51	57	21	24	44	363

Source: Utah HMIS

ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS IN UTAH

The vision of the State of Utah is that everyone has access to safe, decent, affordable housing with the needed resources and supports for self-sufficiency and well being.

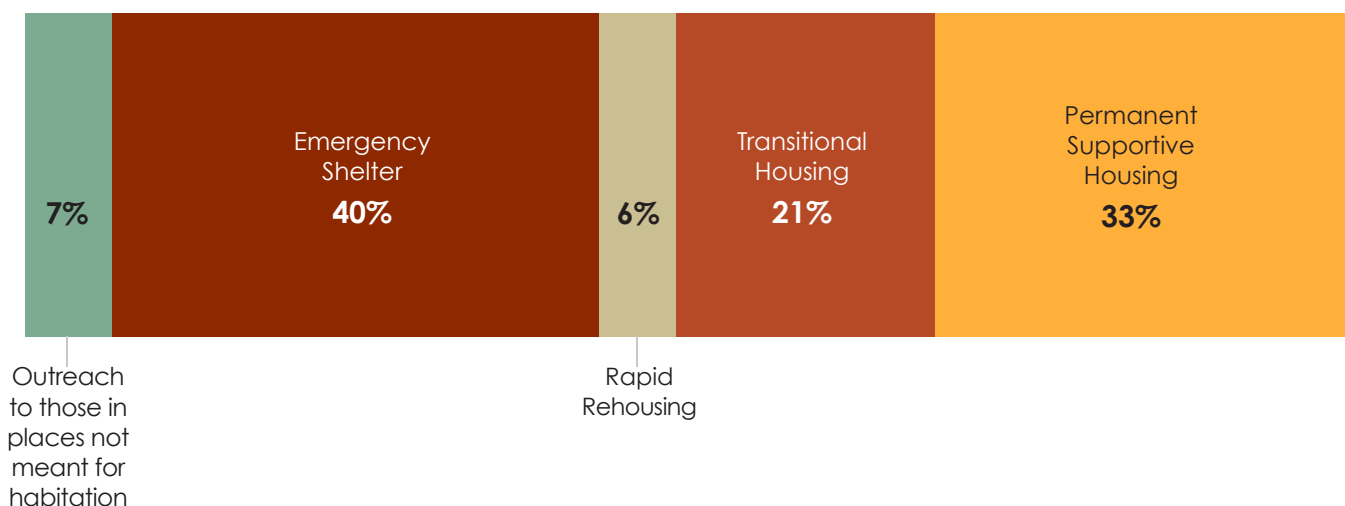
System of Homeless Services

Homeless individuals and families access support services from multiple entry points. The spectrum of housing and outreach services available in Utah is presented in Figure 8, derived from data gathered during the 2013 Point-In-Time and Housing Inventory Counts.

These housing and shelter-based services partner with supportive services, including: case management, transportation, child care, employment training and supports, substance

abuse treatment, counseling, medical or legal services, food, and essential services. This integrated approach reduces reliance on emergency shelters by providing necessary resources to ensure successful housing. Specific, integrated housing programs include: rapid rehousing for families, permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals and families, and transitional housing for those in treatment programs or those experiencing domestic violence.

Figure 8: Proportion of Homeless Services According to the Utah 2013 Point-In-Time Count



Organization of Utah's Efforts

Several committees across the State aid the coordination of funding and services to address homelessness in Utah. Three are primary actors statewide. These include: the State Homeless Coordinating Committee (SHCC) chaired by the Lieutenant Governor; the twelve Local Homeless Coordinating Committees (LHCC), chaired by local political leaders; and the three Continua of Care (CoC). Each of these levels of coordination (state, local and among providers) work on the following:

- ◆ Identifying need and matching services to the need
- ◆ Coordination across service sectors
- ◆ System-based decision making for programmatic approaches and funding directions
- ◆ Performance measurement and efforts to share information across service sectors

Ending Chronic Homelessness in Utah

Renewed Emphasis on Ending Chronic Homelessness

The State of Utah has been at the forefront of the national effort to end chronic homelessness by 2015. With only two years remaining, Federal and State government emphasize the realization of this targeted goal. In July 2013, The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development sent guidance to communities across the country to prioritize chronically homeless persons for all programs (HUD SNAP Weekly Focus July 12, 2013). In Utah, this translates to creating of a working list of individually identified persons in need of housing and developing of enough housing resources to effectively provide housing for chronically homeless individuals.

Chronically homeless persons are defined as individuals currently living in shelters, or places not meant for habitation, who have been homeless for long periods of time and have a disabling condition, such as diagnosable mental illness, substance abuse problem or physical disability. Proposed rules from the Federal government would change the definition of chronic homelessness from 4 episodes in 3 years to 12 collective months over 3 years, or one full year of homelessness. In addition, obtaining documentation for disabling conditions from qualified professionals is promoted to determine eligibility for housing programs. Families with a chronically homeless adult are also considered to be chronically homeless. These changes narrow the definition of chronic homelessness and will further target support. Overall, chronically homeless persons have the most extreme experience of homelessness.

Background of Chronic Initiative

Utah's State Homeless Coordinating Committee created the Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in 2004 and adopted the plan in 2005. The plan centered on the Housing First Model to end chronic homelessness. This approach places the minimum number of requirements or restrictions on persons to promote housing placement and retention. Former approaches for housing chronically homeless individuals slowed the path to permanent housing through temporary placement or through requirements for participation in supportive programs. Studies show these approaches to be less effective for housing retention among chronically homeless persons than the Housing First Model and permanent supportive housing (PSH).

Why Focus on Chronic Homelessness?

There are several reasons to focus on chronic homelessness:

1. Ending homelessness for the most vulnerable improves their safety and quality of life
2. The cost savings to the community by reducing the use of emergency services, such as emergency rooms and jails
3. Capacity increases in emergency shelters
4. Focusing on the chronic subpopulation improves coordination and planning for housing and services for all of the homeless

Trends in Chronic Homelessness

Chronic homelessness in Utah continues to decline (see Figure 9), with a 9 percent decrease in the last year and a 74 percent decrease since enacting the plan in 2005. Current housing stock includes 779 permanent supportive housing units designated for chronically homeless individuals. Most of the set-aside units (77 percent) are located in Salt Lake County. Similarly, 77 percent of chronically homeless persons not yet housed reside in Salt Lake County.

Framework for Ending Chronic Homelessness

There are three major components for ending chronic homelessness — Tenant Selection, Housing, and Supportive Services. Creating a centralized tenant selection process enables more timely placement of persons in appropriate housing. Potential clients are assessed according to their vulnerability, service utilization, and eligibility for various housing opportunities. Identified need is matched with appropriate housing and supportive services.

Permanent Supportive Housing includes supportive services for residents and exists in congregate and scattered-site formats. Flexible subsidies for PSH remain key in expanding this housing stock. The State of Utah seeks to maximize housing dollars and to collaborate with community partners through utilization of tax-credit set-aside units for the homeless as additional PSH stock. The State dedicated personnel to this collaborative effort to identify stock, service providers, and landlords in filling those set-asides.

Supportive and clinical services constitute the final components to housing stabilization through PSH. Individually catered services ensure stability for those with disabling conditions. But funds for these empowering services are limited and additional funds will be required to sustain current efforts and focus.

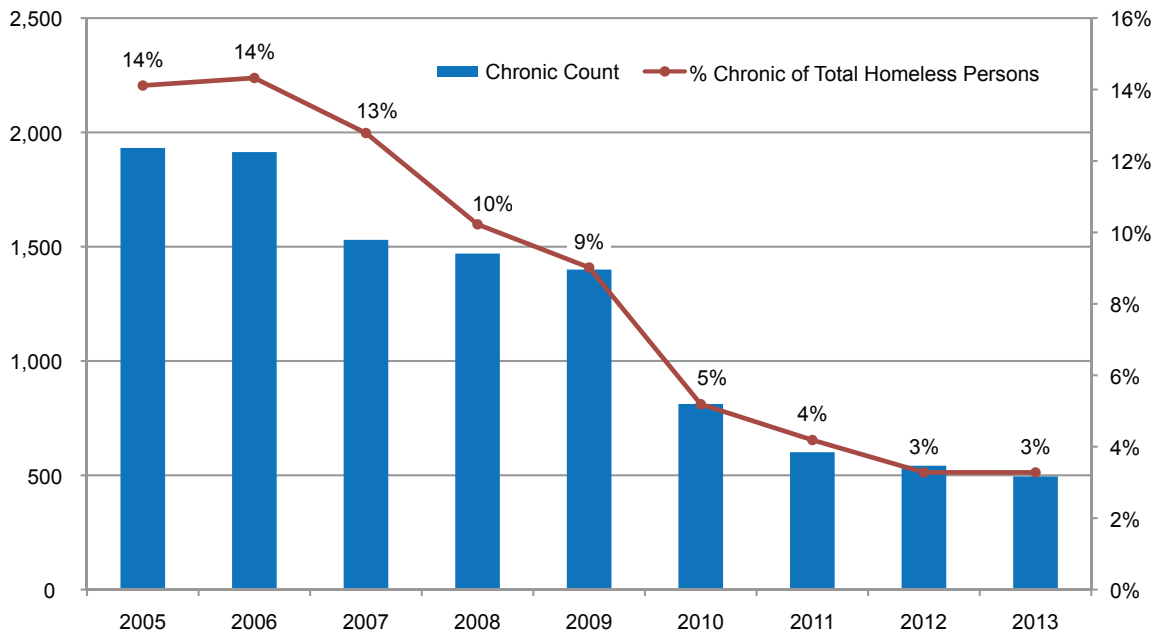
The Impact of Ending Chronic Homelessness

Ending chronic homelessness in Utah means:

1. Creating sufficient permanent supportive housing opportunities to house the number of chronically homeless persons in Utah by 2015.
2. Identifying persons in need and placing them into permanent supportive housing quickly.

The chronic homeless definition has recently expanded to include families with a chronically homeless adult; however, this initiative is focused on single individuals as included in the original Ten Year Plan with two years remaining to meet the goal. Success towards this goal is measured by the Point-In-Time Count conducted at the end of January each year. It is not expected that chronic homelessness will be eliminated, but this initiative produces a clear process for housing opportunities for all chronically homeless persons.

Figure 9: Utah Annualized Chronic Homeless Count



Source: 2013 Utah Homeless Point-In-Time Count

Characteristics of Those Currently Living in PSH

Table 2 includes the characteristics of 392 single formerly chronically homeless persons housed in PSH between July 2012 and June 2013. Of those individuals, 106 or 27 percent, had left permanent supportive housing and 56, or 53 percent, of those who left relocated to other stable housing situations.

Chronic homelessness in Utah continues to decline with a 74% decrease since enacting the 10 Year Plan in 2005.

Table 2: Characteristics of Chronically Homeless Persons Placed in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): Utah July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

Demographics	2013
% Male	56%
Median Age	45 - 54
% Hispanic	9%
% White	88%
Disabling Conditions	
% Mental Illness	59%
% Alcohol Abuse	27%
% Substance Abuse	22%
% Chronic Health Condition	19%
% Physical Disability	20%
% with More than One Disabling Condition	46%
Previous Living Situation	
% from Emergency Shelter	37%
% from Places not Meant for Habitation	13%
% from Institutional Settings or Transitional Housing	17%
% from Other (motel, friends, family, other PSH)	33%
Income and Benefits	
% without income at entry	35%
% without income at exit or one year assessment	21%
% with earned income	18%
% SSI	29%
% SSDI	30%
% no sources	30%
% Receiving SNAP	52%
% with Medicaid	26%
% with Medicare	8%
% with no benefits	38%
Length of Stay and Exit Destination	
% Exiting to Permanent Destinations	53%
% Exiting to Other Destinations (institutional settings, deceased, family and friends)	39%
% Exiting to Homelessness	8%

Source: Utah HMIS combined PSH Annual Performance Reports July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

Ending Homelessness Among Veterans

The Veterans' Affairs (VA) Salt Lake City Health Care System – Homeless Veterans Program (HVP) is committed to ending homelessness among Veterans by helping them address emotional, physical, social, cultural, and financial needs to develop knowledge and skills to become housed and self-reliant. HVP increased efforts to end homelessness among chronically homeless Veterans through participation in the Local Homeless Coordinating Committee and weekly collaboration meetings with several agencies within the community including: The Road Home, Housing Authority of Salt Lake City, Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake, Volunteers of America, the State Community Services Office, and the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HVP utilizes an aggressive outreach model extending needs assessment to shelters, hospitals, jails, and community sites throughout the State of Utah. Outreach is provided by VA representatives to the following locations on a weekly or biweekly schedule.

- The Road Home – Salt Lake City
- Salt Lake City Public Library
- Weigand Homeless Day Center – Salt Lake City
- St. Anne's Shelter – Ogden
- Rescue Mission – Ogden
- Dixie Care and Share Shelter – St. George
- Iron County Care and Share Shelter – Cedar City
- Jail outreach in several counties throughout the State of Utah: Emery, Davis, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Tooele, Utah, Washington and Weber

The Homeless Veterans Program also provides clinical services and case management for the following two programs:

1. Grant and Per Diem (GPD) provides transitional housing up to 24 months with case management and treatment to homeless Veterans struggling with substance abuse, physical and/or mental health, financial, legal, and credit challenges, among others. HVP currently provides funding and services for 244 units at eight different facilities operated by four community agencies.
2. The Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Veterans Affairs Supported Housing (HUD-VASH) Program provides permanent supportive housing with case management and other clinical services to homeless Veterans requiring these services to live independently in the community. HUD and VA currently provide funding for 335 vouchers to four housing authorities (Housing Authority of Salt Lake City, Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake, Ogden Housing Authority, and the St. George Housing Authority).

Table 3: Homelessness Among Veterans

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Unsheltered	41	35	33	37
Sheltered	298	295	297	289
Total	339	330	330	326

Source: Utah Point in Time Count, 2010-2013

Changes within the Continuum of Care Model

History of the Continuum of Care

In 1987, Congress passed the Stewart B. McKinney Act (Public Law 100-77) to address the growing problem of homelessness in the United States. One aspect of the McKinney Act authorized funding for Homeless Assistance programs administered by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These resources (collectively referred to as McKinney Homeless Assistance funds) and the programs funded by them are foundational in meeting the many needs of homeless individuals and families in states and communities across the nation.

When first introduced, McKinney Homeless Assistance funds were distributed directly to various community agencies through a national competitive application process. Through this funding scheme, individual non-profit agencies and local governments could each apply to HUD for Homeless Assistance funding to implement and manage their respective homelessness housing and service programs.

Continuum of Care

Launched in 1994, HUD's Continuum of Care (CoC) approach helped communities across America address the problems of homelessness in a coordinated, comprehensive and strategic fashion. A CoC provides communities a plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of homeless individuals and families as they move toward stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. This strategy consists of providing:

- Outreach, intake and assessment to identify an individual or family's service and housing needs and link to appropriate housing or service resources

- Emergency shelter and safe, decent alternatives to staying in the street
- Transitional housing with supportive services to help people develop skills necessary to live in permanent housing
- Permanent housing and permanent supportive housing

Every CoC is to promote homelessness prevention strategies and services ranging from one-time emergency funds keeping families in homes to crisis intervention services for people with mental illness. In the State of Utah, there are three Continua of Care: Salt Lake CoC, including Salt Lake and Tooele counties; Mountainlands CoC, made up of Wasatch, Summit and Utah counties; and Balance of State CoC, comprising the remaining 24 counties in the State.

Overcoming the myriad of problems associated with homelessness also requires long-term commitments. The CoC plan calls for the following specific steps:

- Establish a planning process to develop strategies identifying core working groups, and roles and responsibilities for desired outcomes within a respective geographic area
- Collect a needs inventory that outlines a community's existing capacity to serve homeless persons
- Determine and prioritize organizational gaps in the CoC by conducting analyses of existing needs and establishing a process for determining relative priorities
- Develop short-and long-term strategic goals linking gaps to possible resources, assigning responsibilities to specific participants and adopting written CoC plans
- Implement action steps to complete the goals of the CoC plan, including evaluation and monitoring processes

Main Purposes of the CoC

There are two main purposes of the CoC. First, it produces a strategic plan to integrate HUD and other funding sources developed through community-based approaches to address homelessness based on identified needs of homeless individuals and families; the availability and accessibility of existing housing and services; and opportunities for linking with mainstream non-homeless housing and services resources.

Through the CoC planning process, a community can:

- Identify the size and scope of the homeless problem within the community
- Inventory the resources available to address homelessness, including both homeless and non-homeless housing and service resources
- Prioritize community needs
- Strategically plan the range of housing and services required to reduce homelessness
- Identify funds from various sources available to be matched or leveraged to alleviate homelessness

Second, CoCs provide applications to HUD for invaluable McKinney Homeless Assistance resources used in providing housing and supportive services. These funds are made available through an annual, national competitive grant application process known as HUD's "Notice of Funding Availability." The three continua in Utah collectively receive approximately \$8 million per year through this funding source.

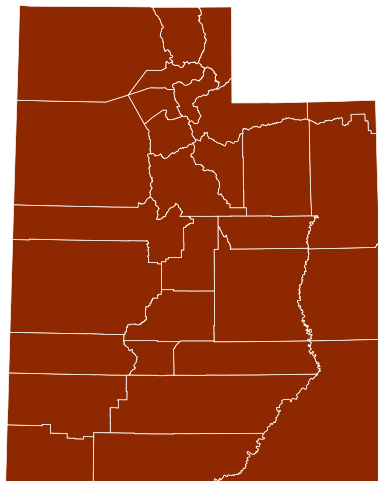
Recent Changes Outlined by HUD to Improve the CoC Process

In light of reduced funding to meet constant need, HUD and the three CoC in Utah have proposed the following changes:

- Expansion of each CoC Board: Additional members serving on the CoC Board are intended to represent a broader array of community voices to provide expertise
- Streamlined coordinated assessment: CoCs must develop a coordinated assessment process wherein agencies across the CoC using consistent and best practice models for needs assessment, and agency or service provider referrals based on centralized assessment requirements
- Improve Policies and Procedures: Develop policies and procedures that ensure openness and transparency in the operation of CoCs
- Identify Programs for Transition: Due to challenges from the high cost of service, agencies that fail to meet HUD goals for outcome measures will need to transition their programs into other types of service. The community will identify the necessity of existing programs, how they can be maintained, and plan for their transition to new services
- Emphasize Outcomes: Program funding decisions will be based on improving outcomes including reducing the length of homeless episodes, reduction in recidivism rates, improvement in employment and wages, increased access to mainstream services, and increased housing stability



LOCAL HOMELESS COORDINATING COMMITTEE (LHCC) PROFILES

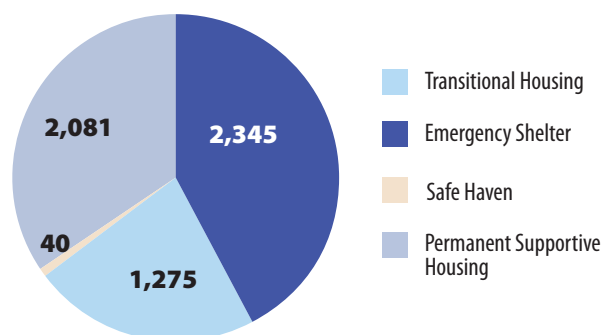


State of Utah Profile

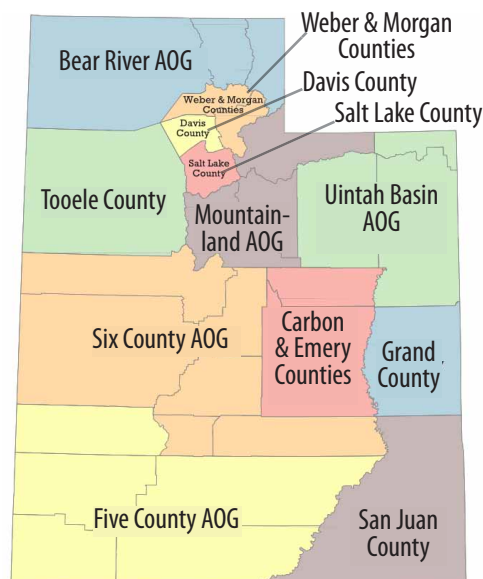
Area Characteristics

2012 Population ¹	2,855,287
2013 Unemployment rate ²	4.6%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit ³ ...	\$702
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR ³	45%
Estimate % under poverty level ⁴	13.6%

Housing Total⁷ 5,750



Utah Local Housing Coordinating Committees (LHCCs)



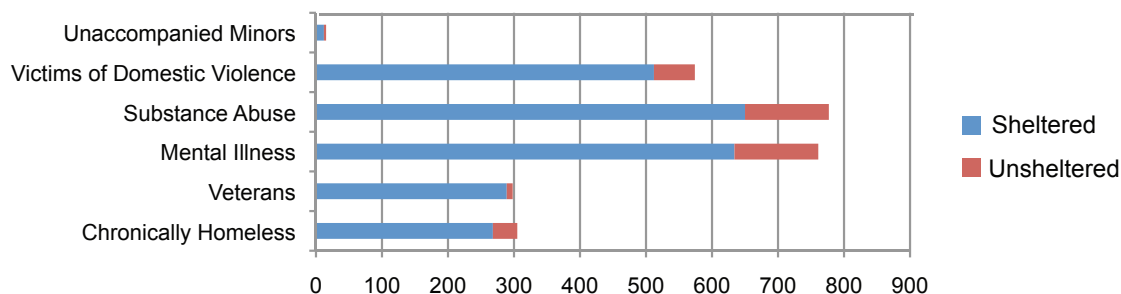
Utah Point-In-Time Count⁵

Headcount		State Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	1,266
	Households Only Children	12
	Households No Children	1,581
	Total	2,859
Unsheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	52
	Households Only Children	1
	Households No Children	361
	Total	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	1,318
	Households Only Children	13
	Households No Children	1,942
	Total	3,249
Households		2013 State Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	391
	Households Only Children	12
	Households No Children	1,574
	Total	1,977
Unsheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	15
	Households Only Children	1
	Households No Children	338
	Total	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	406
	Households Only Children	13
	Households No Children	1,912
	Total	2,331

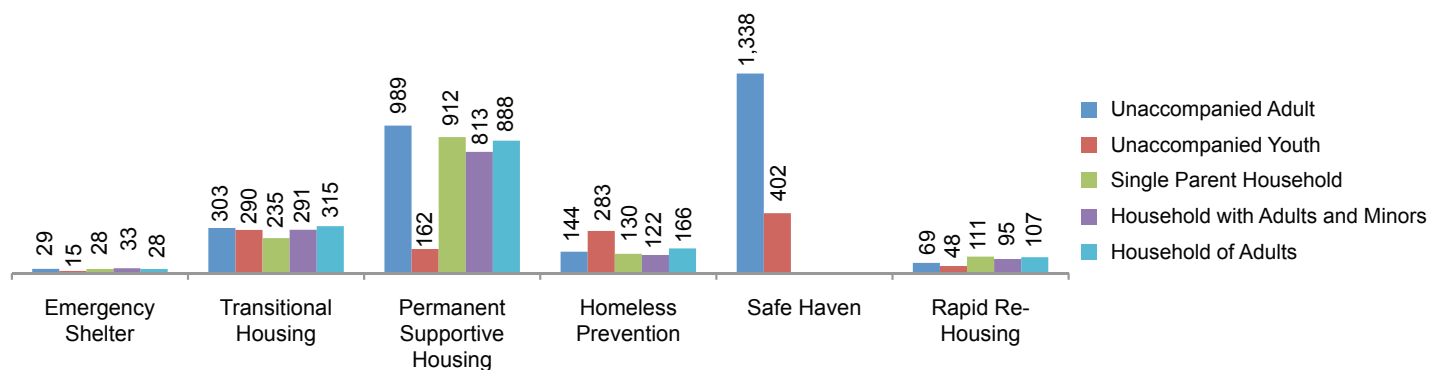
Data Sources

- 2010 U.S. Census
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2012 Annual Rate
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
- Utah State Community Services Office 2013 Annualized Homeless Point-In-Time Count
- Utah State Office of Education
- 2013 Utah Homeless Housing Inventory Chart
- Source: Utah HMIS participating programs only

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012⁸



Homelessness

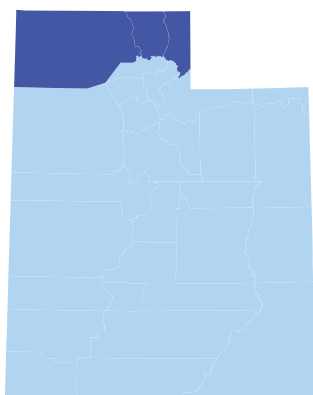
2013 Annualized homelessness estimate:⁵ **15,093**

2013 Homelessness as % of area population:⁵ **0.55%**

2013 Total number of homeless school children:⁶ **11,856**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **1,034**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **10,822**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **.19%**

Bear River Association of Governments (AOG) LHCC Profile



Area Characteristics

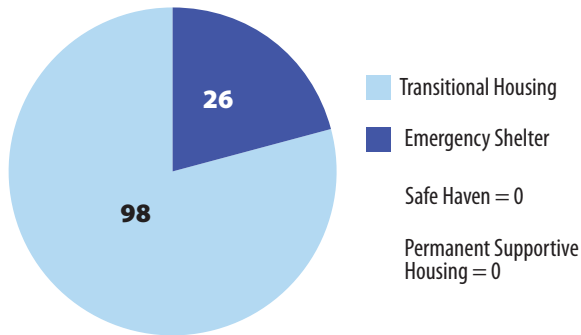
2012 Population	167,958
2012 Poverty rate	5.3%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$722
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR....	45%
Estimated % of renters under poverty level	9.4%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Bear River AOG			BOS CoC	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	2013 Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	89	69	84	410	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	3	0	0	12
	Households No Children	15	11	14	290	1,581
	Total	104	83	98	700	2,859
Unsheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	3	3	0	22	52
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	5	5	2	165	361
	Total	8	8	2	187	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	92	72	84	432	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	3	0	0	13
	Households No Children	20	16	16	455	1,942
	Total	112	91	100	887	3,249

Households		Bear River AOG			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	26	22	26	127	391
	Households Only Children	0	1	0	0	12
	Households No Children	13	11	14	286	1,574
	Total	39	34	40	413	1,977
Unsheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	1	1	0	8	15
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	5	5	2	155	338
	Total	6	6	2	163	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	27	23	26	135	406
	Households Only Children	0	1	0	0	13
	Households No Children	18	16	16	441	1,912
	Total	45	40	42	576	2,331

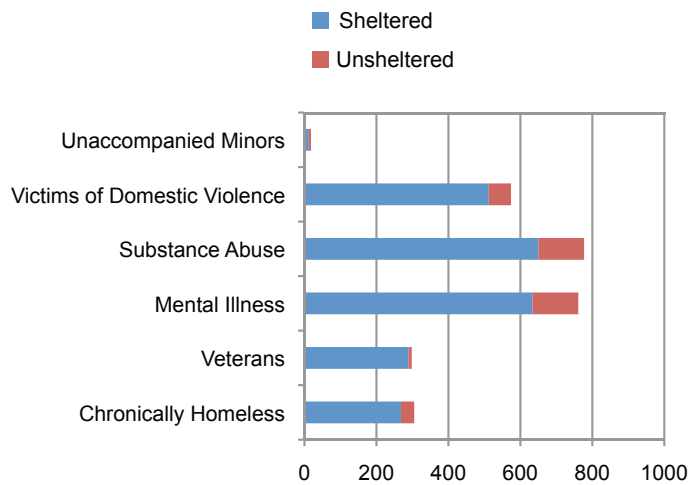
Housing Total 124



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Bear River AOG
- Community Abuse Prevention Services Agency
- New Hope

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

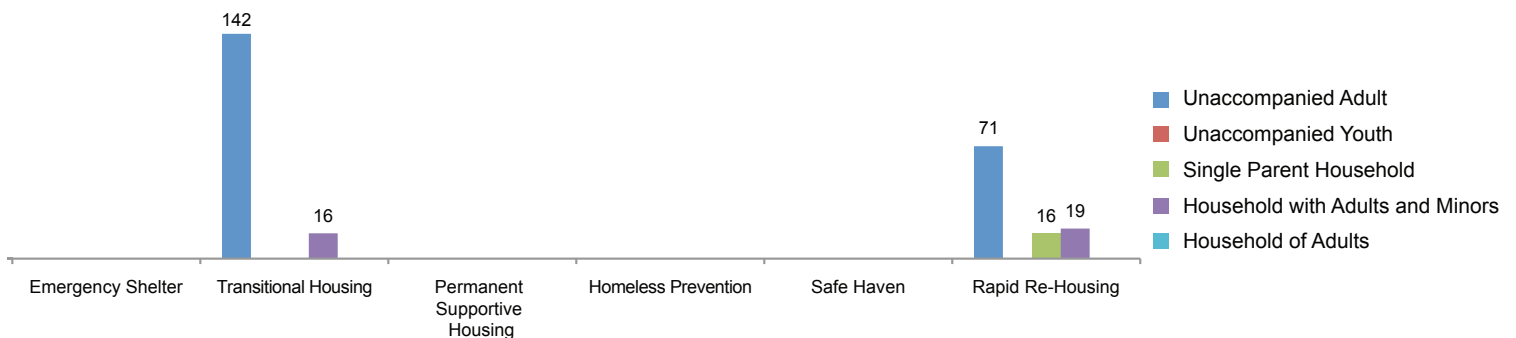
2013 Annualized homelessness estimate: **500**

2013 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.30%**

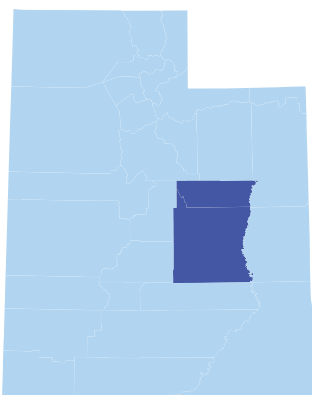
2013 Total number of homeless school children: **327**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **7**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **320**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.02%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



Carbon and Emery Counties LHCC Profile



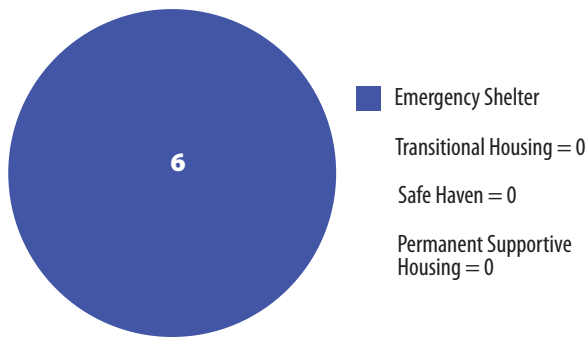
Area Characteristics

2012 Population	32,179
2012 Poverty rate	7.4%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$615
Estimated % of renters under poverty level	9.4%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Carbon/Emery LHCC			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	2	8	5	410	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	7	18	1	290	1,581
	Total	9	26	6	700	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	0	22	52
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	0	0	2	165	361
	Total	0	0	2	187	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	2	8	5	432	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	7	18	3	455	1,942
	Total	9	26	8	887	3,249
Households		Carbon/Emery LHCC			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	1	3	1	127	391
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	7	16	1	286	1,574
	Total	8	19	2	413	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	0	8	15
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	0	0	2	155	338
	Total	0	0	2	163	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	1	3	13	135	406
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	7	16	3	441	1,912
	Total	8	19	4	576	2,331

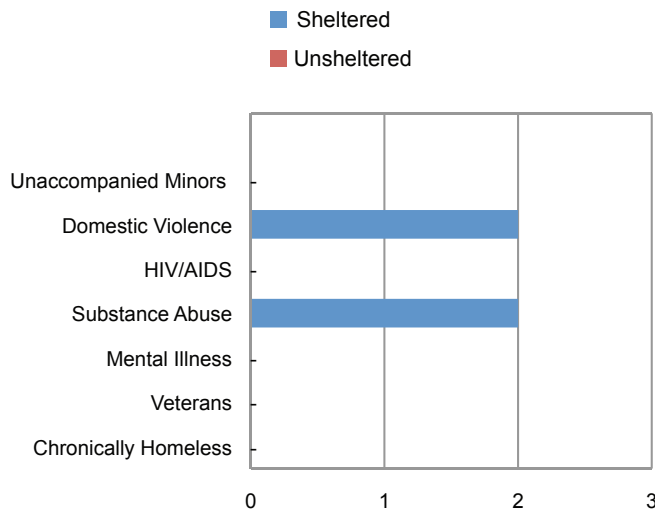
Housing Total 6



Area Housing and Shelter Providers:

- Colleen Quigley Women's Shelter
- Avalon House – Logue Foundation (no longer in operation)

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

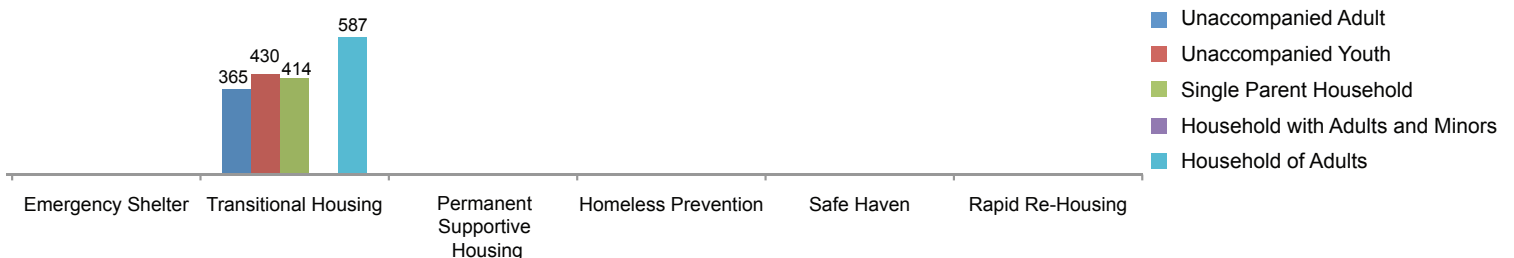
2013 Annualized homelessness estimate: **40**

2013 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.12%**

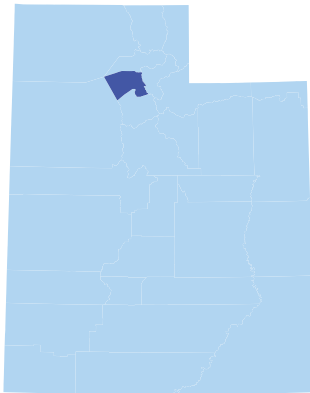
2013 Total number of homeless school children: **257**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **1**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **NA**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.02%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



Davis County LHCC Profile



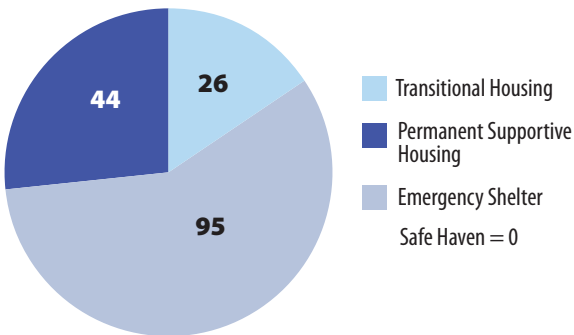
Area Characteristics

2012 Population	315,809
2012 Unemployment rate.....	5.3%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$750
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR....	37%
Estimated % under poverty level	7.2%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Davis County			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	88	89	89	410	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	0	—	—	12
	Households No Children	25	2	5	290	1,581
	Total	113	91	94	700	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	—	22	52
	Households Only Children	0	0	—	—	1
	Households No Children	17	18	9	165	361
	Total	17	18	9	187	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	88	89	89	432	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	42	20	14	455	1,942
	Total	130	109	103	887	3,249
Households		Davis County			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	29	28	29	127	391
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	23	2	5	286	1,574
	Total	52	30	34	413	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	0	8	15
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	11	14	8	155	338
	Total	11	14	8	163	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	29	28	29	135	406
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	34	16	13	441	1,912
	Total	63	44	42	576	2,331

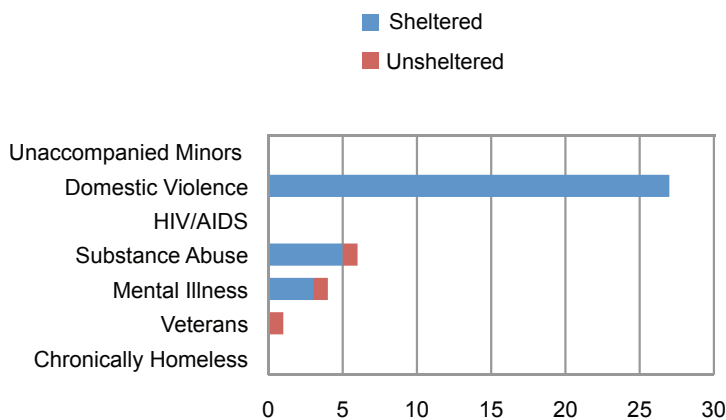
Housing Total 123



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Davis Behavioral Health
- Davis County Citizen's Coalition Against Violence
- Family Connection Center

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

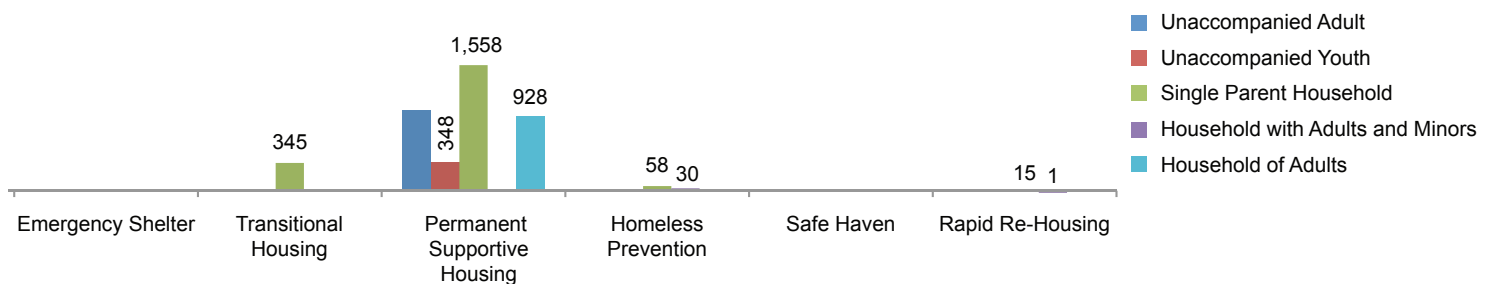
2013 Annualized homelessness estimate: **515**

2013 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.17%**

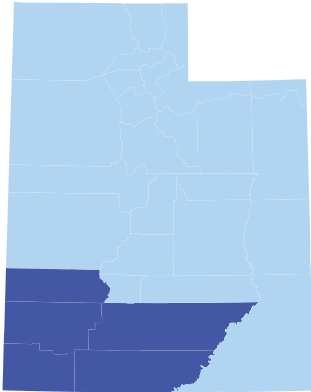
2013 Total number of homeless school children: **1,019**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **73**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **946**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.11%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



Five County Association of Governments (AOG) LHCC Profile



Area Characteristics

2012 Population 210,376

2012 Unemployment rate 7.6%

2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$660

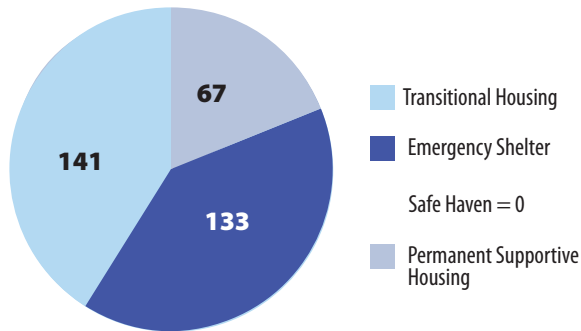
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 49%

Estimated % under poverty level 14.8%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Five County AOG LHCC			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	88	97	95	410	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	112	104	101	290	1,581
	Total	200	201	196	700	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	4	22	52
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	0	63	43	165	361
	Total	0	63	47	187	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	88	97	99	432	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	112	167	144	455	1,942
	Total	200	264	243	887	3,249
Households		Five County AOG LHCC			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	30	33	29	127	391
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	100	100	99	286	1,574
	Total	130	133	128	413	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	1	8	15
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	81	56	40	155	338
	Total	81	56	41	163	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	30	33	30	135	406
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	181	156	139	441	1,912
	Total	211	189	169	576	2,331

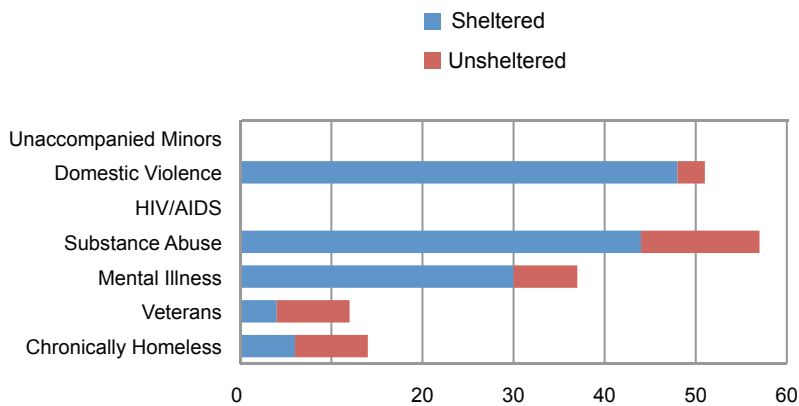
Housing Total 341



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Canyon Creek
- Cedar City Housing Authority
- DOVE Center
- Dixie Care & Share
- Erin Kimball Foundation
- Iron County Care & Share
- Southwest Behavioral Health
- St. George Seasonal Shelter

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

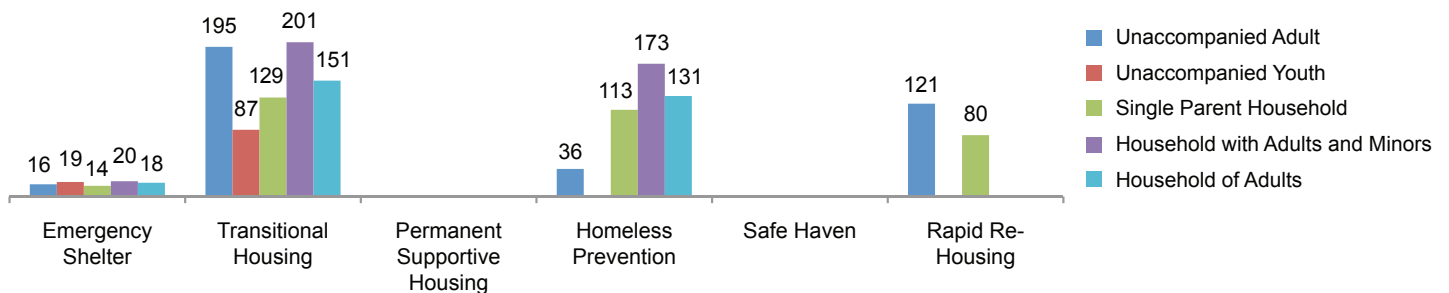
2013 annualized homelessness estimate: **1,173**

2013 homelessness as % of area population: **0.58%**

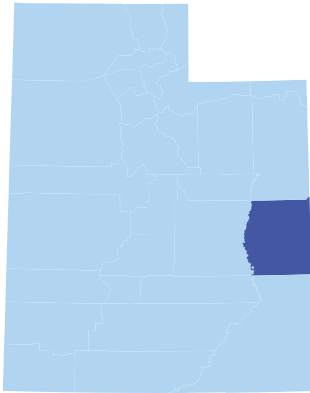
2013 total number of homeless school children: **973**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **117**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **856**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.31%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



Grand County LHCC Profile



Area Characteristics

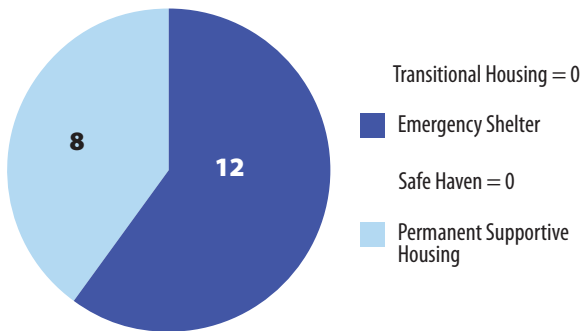
2012 Population	9,328
2012 Unemployment rate.....	8.8%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$703
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR....	41%
Estimated % under poverty level	13.3%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Grand County			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	0	2	—	410	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	0	—	0	12
	Households No Children	0	1	5	290	1,581
	Total	0	3	5	700	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	—	22	52
	Households Only Children	0	0	—	0	1
	Households No Children	5	6	9	165	361
	Total	5	6	9	187	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	0	2	0	432	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	5	7	14	455	1,942
	Total	5	9	14	887	3,249

Households		Grand County			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	0	1	0	127	391
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	0	1	5	286	1,574
	Total	0	2	5	413	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	0	8	15
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	5	6	8	155	338
	Total	5	6	8	163	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	0	1	0	135	406
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	5	7	13	441	1,912
	Total	5	8	13	576	2,331

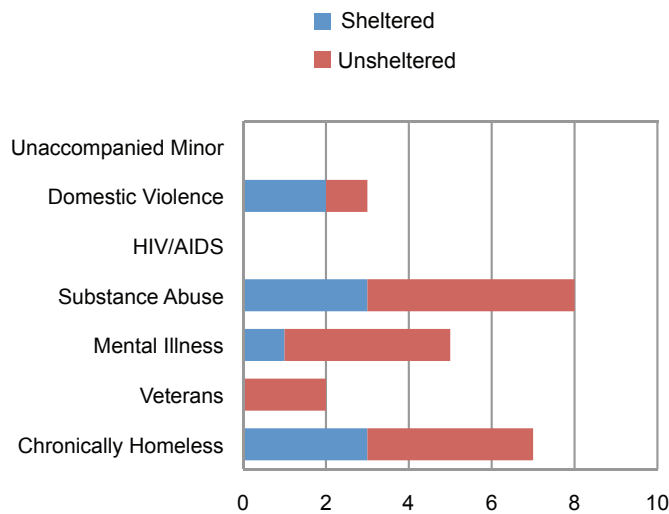
Housing Total 20



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Four Corners Behavioral Health
- Moab Solutions
- Seekhaven

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

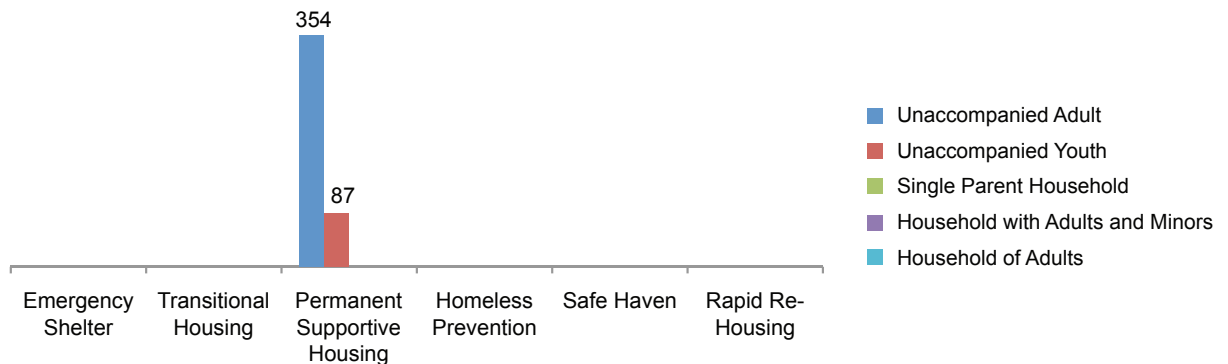
2013 annualized homelessness estimate: **49**

2013 homelessness as % of area population: **0.53%**

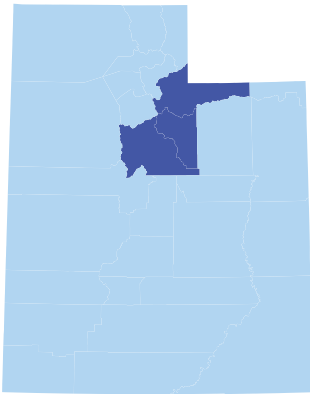
2013 total number of homeless school children: –

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: –
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: –
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.0%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



Mountainland LHCC Profile



Area Characteristics

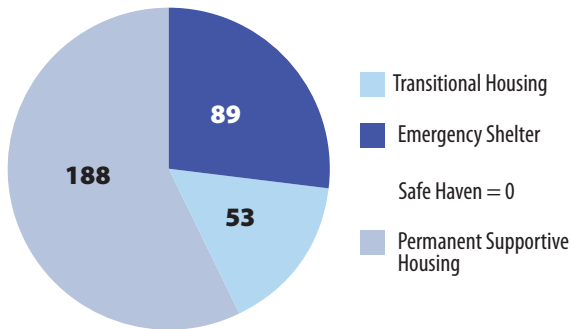
2012 Population	603,780
2012 Unemployment rate	5.9%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$836
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR....	41%
Estimated % under poverty level.....	8.76%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Mountainland LHCC and CoC			2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	88	48	67	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	9	7	12
	Households No Children	75	38	51	1,581
	Total	163	95	125	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	6	7	27	52
	Households Only Children	0	-	0	1
	Households No Children	195	83	101	361
	Total	201	90	128	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	94	55	94	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	9	7	13
	Households No Children	270	121	152	1,942
	Total	364	185	253	3,249

Households		Mountainland LHCC and CoC			2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	30	16	21	391
	Households Only Children	0	9	7	12
	Households No Children	72	34	48	1,574
	Total	102	59	76	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	2	2	6	15
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	188	71	95	338
	Total	190	73	101	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	32	18	27	406
	Households Only Children	0	9	7	13
	Households No Children	260	105	143	1,912
	Total	292	132	177	2,331

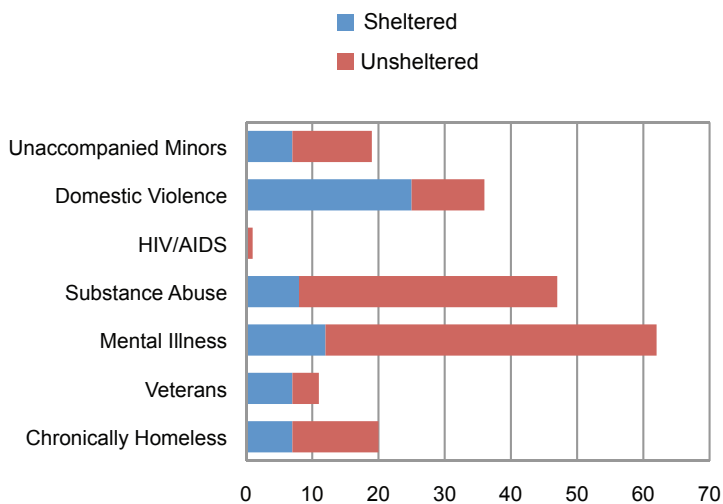
Housing Total 330



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Ark of Eagle Mountain
- Center for Women & Children in Crisis
- Community Action Services
- Friends of the Coalition
- Golden Spike
- Housing Authority of Utah County
- I Promise Foundation
- Mountainlands Community Housing Trust
- Papilion House Inc.
- Peace House Inc.
- Provo City Housing Authority
- Transient Services Office
- Wasatch Mental Health

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

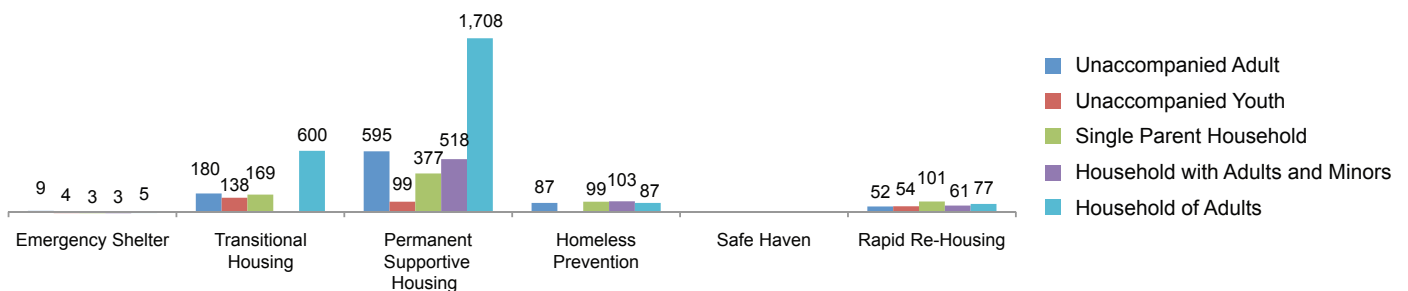
2013 annualized homelessness estimate: **1,205**

2013 homelessness as % of area population: **0.20%**

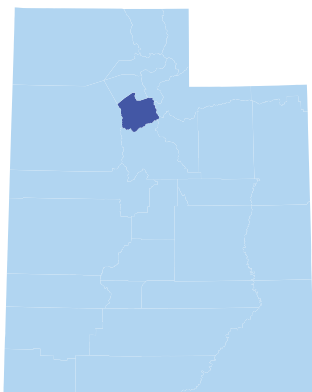
2013 total number of homeless school children: **1,985**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **87**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **1,898**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.07%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



Salt Lake County LHCC Profile



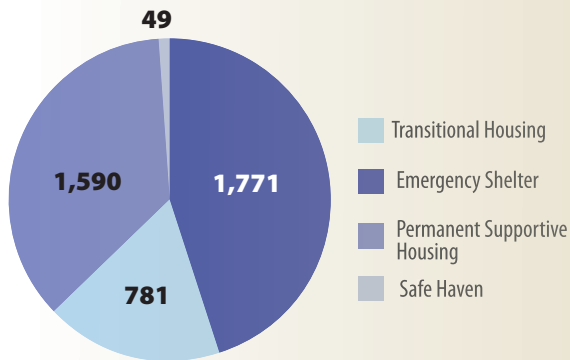
Area Characteristics

2012 Population	1,063,842
2012 Unemployment rate	5.5%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$839
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR....	47%
Estimated % under poverty level.....	11.1%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Salt Lake County			2013 SL/TC CoC	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	800	961	768	789	1,266
	Households Only Children	3	8	5	5	12
	Households No Children	1,025	1,281	1,212	1,240	1,581
	Total	1,828	2,250	1,985	2,034	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	3	0	3	52
	Households Only Children	1	0	1	1	1
	Households No Children	157	153	80	95	361
	Total	158	156	81	99	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	800	964	768	792	1,318
	Households Only Children	4	8	6	6	13
	Households No Children	1,182	1,434	1,292	1,335	1,942
	Total	1,986	2,406	2,066	2,133	3,249
Households		Salt Lake County			2013 SL/TC CoC	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	232	281	238	243	391
	Households Only Children	3	8	5	5	12
	Households No Children	1,023	1,279	1,236	1,240	1,574
	Total	1,258	1,568	1,479	1,488	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	1	0	1	15
	Households Only Children	1	0	1	1	1
	Households No Children	143	130	78	88	338
	Total	144	131	79	90	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	232	282	238	244	406
	Households Only Children	4	8	6	6	13
	Households No Children	1,166	1,409	1,314	1,328	1,912
	Total	1,402	1,699	1,558	1,578	2,331

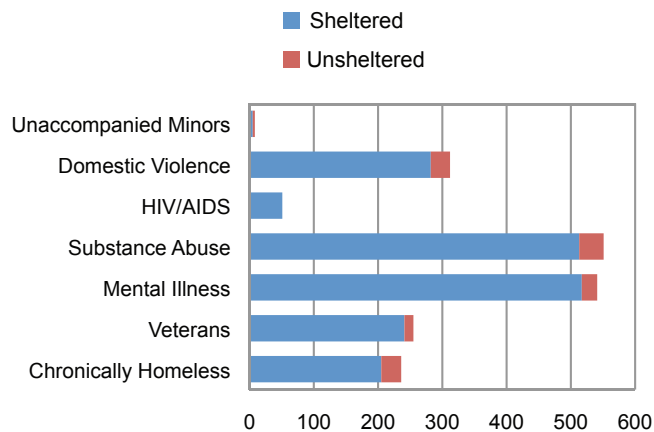
Housing Total 3,838



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Catholic Community Services
- Family Promise Salt Lake
- Family Support Center
- First Step House
- Housing Assistance Management Enterprise
- Housing Authority of Salt Lake City
- Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake
- Housing Opportunities Inc.
- Odyssey House
- Rescue Mission of Salt Lake
- Salt Lake County Youth Services
- South Valley Sanctuary
- The Road Home
- Tooele County Relief Services
- Utah Non-Profit Housing
- Valley Mental Health
- Volunteers of America Utah
- Wasatch Homeless Health Care
- West Valley City Housing Authority
- YWCA Salt Lake City

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

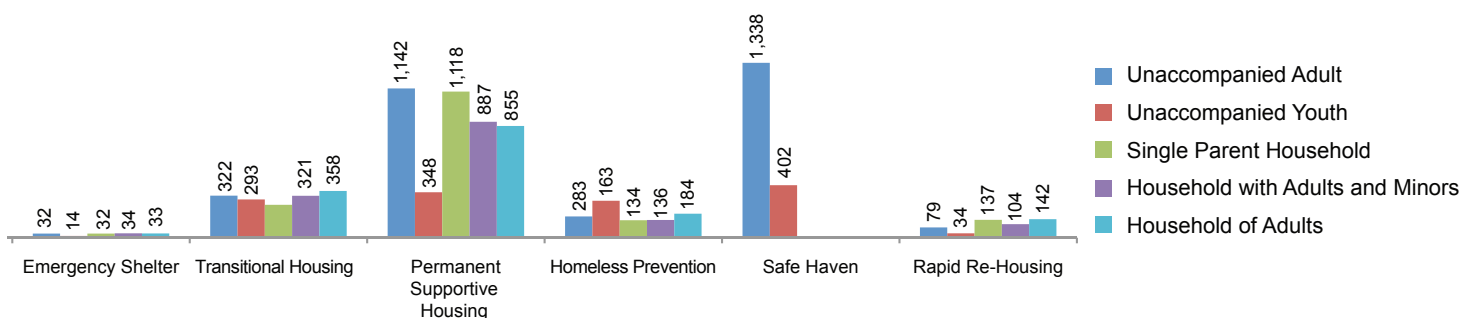
2013 annualized homelessness estimate: **9,490**

2013 homelessness as % of area population: **0.92%**

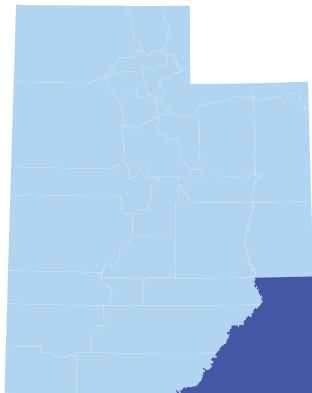
2013 total number of homeless school children: **4,723**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **584**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **4,139**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.32%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



San Juan County LHCC Profile



Area Characteristics

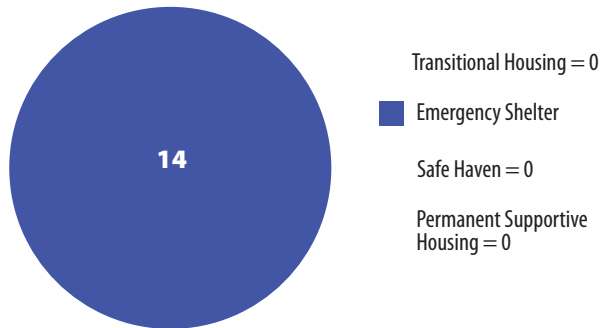
2012 Population	14,965
2012 Unemployment rate	10.7%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$615
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR....	37%
Estimated % under poverty level.....	29.4%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		San Juan			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	4	6	7	410	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	0	2	1	290	1,581
	Total	4	8	8	700	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	3	22	0	22	52
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	0	5	5	165	361
	Total	3	27	5	187	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	7	28	7	432	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	0	7	6	455	1,942
	Total	7	35	13	887	3,249

Households		San Juan			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	1	1	2	127	391
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	0	2	1	286	1,574
	Total	1	3	3	413	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	1	5	0	8	15
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	0	4	2	155	338
	Total	1	9	2	163	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	2	6	2	135	406
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	0	6	3	441	1,912
	Total	2	12	5	576	2,331

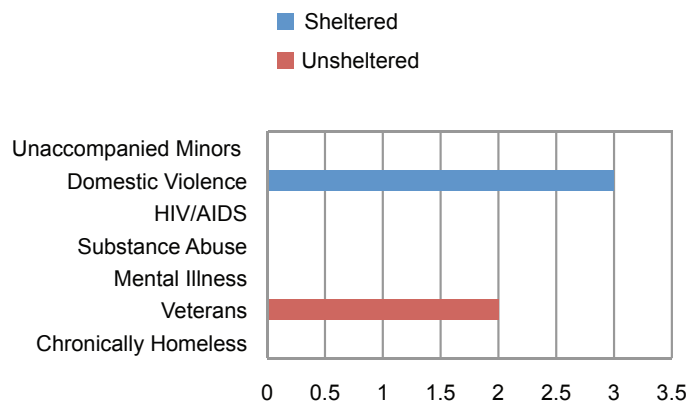
Housing Total 14



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Gentle Ironhawk Shelter

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

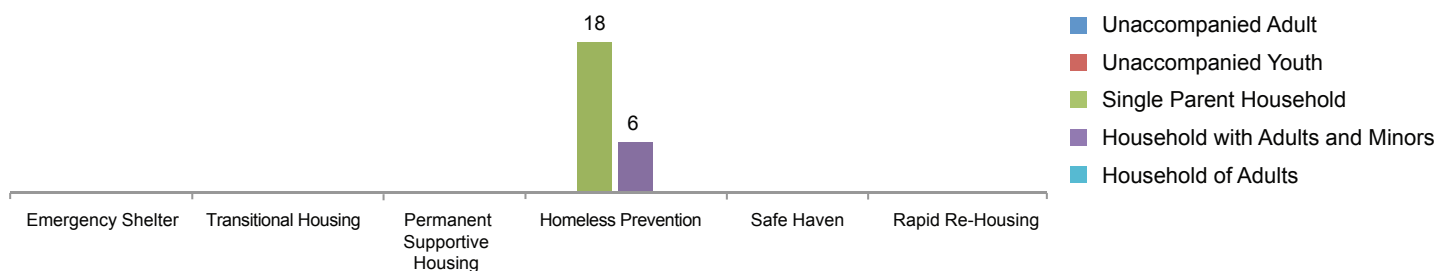
2013 annualized homelessness estimate: **65**

2013 homelessness as % of area population: **0.44%**

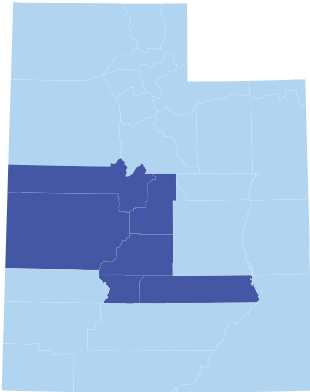
2013 total number of homeless school children: **199**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **13**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **186**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.42%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



Six County Association of Governments (AOG) LHCC Profile



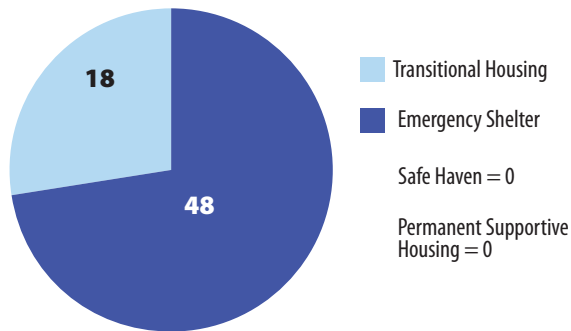
Area Characteristics

2012 Population	75,861
2012 Unemployment rate.....	7.3%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$668
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR....	48%
Estimated % under poverty level.....	14.3%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Six County AOG			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2010	2011	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	26	31	31	410	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	12	15	18	290	1,581
	Total	38	46	49	700	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	0	22	52
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	5	0	0	165	361
	Total	5	0	0	187	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	26	31	31	432	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	17	15	18	455	1,942
	Total	43	46	49	887	3,249
Households		Six County AOG			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2010	2011	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	8	10	10	127	391
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	11	14	18	286	1,574
	Total	19	24	28	413	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	0	8	15
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	5	0	0	155	338
	Total	5	0	0	163	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	8	10	10	135	406
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	16	14	18	441	1,912
	Total	24	24	28	576	2,331

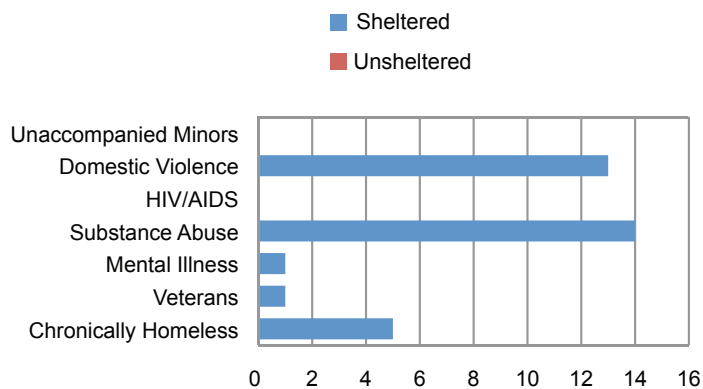
Housing Total 66



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- New Horizons
- One Way Ministry
- Six County AOG

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

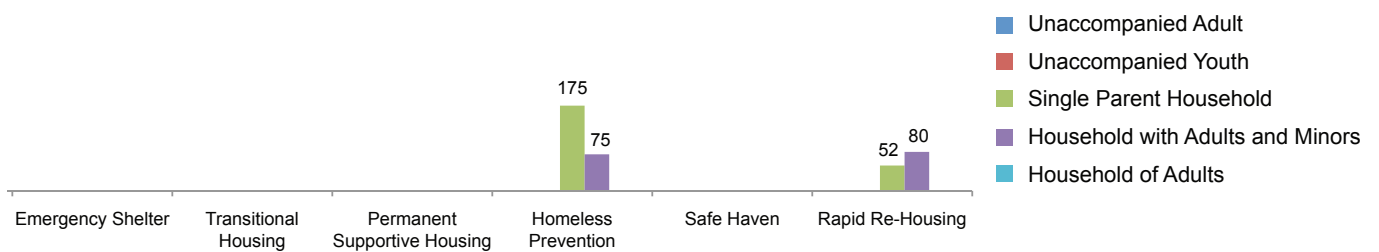
2013 Annualized homelessness estimate: **230**

2013 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.30%**

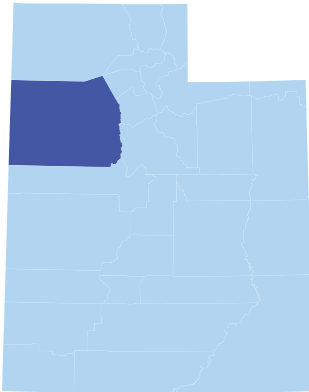
2013 Total number of homeless school children: **267**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **31**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **236**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.19%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



Tooele County LHCC Profile



Area Characteristics

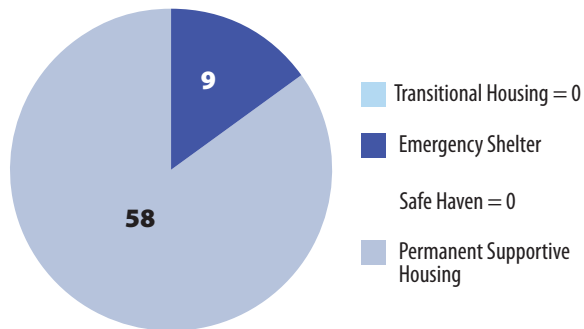
2012 Population	59,870
2012 Unemployment rate.....	6.3%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$758
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR....	37%
Estimated % under poverty level.....	7.6%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Tooele County/LHCC			2013 SL/TC CoC	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	5	20	21	789	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	5	12
	Households No Children	1	3	4	1,240	1,581
	Total	6	23	25	2,034	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	22	13	3	3	52
	Households Only Children	0	1	0	1	1
	Households No Children	8	20	15	95	361
	Total	30	34	18	99	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	27	33	24	792	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	1	0	6	13
	Households No Children	9	23	19	1,335	1,942
	Total	36	57	43	2,133	3,249

Households		Tooele County/LHCC			2013 SL/TC CoC	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	2	6	5	243	391
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	5	12
	Households No Children	1	3	4	1,240	1,574
	Total	3	9	9	1,488	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	4	4	1	1	15
	Households Only Children	0	1	0	1	1
	Households No Children	8	12	10	88	338
	Total	12	17	11	90	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	6	10	6	244	406
	Households Only Children	0	1	0	6	13
	Households No Children	9	15	14	1,328	1,912
	Total	15	26	20	1,578	2,331

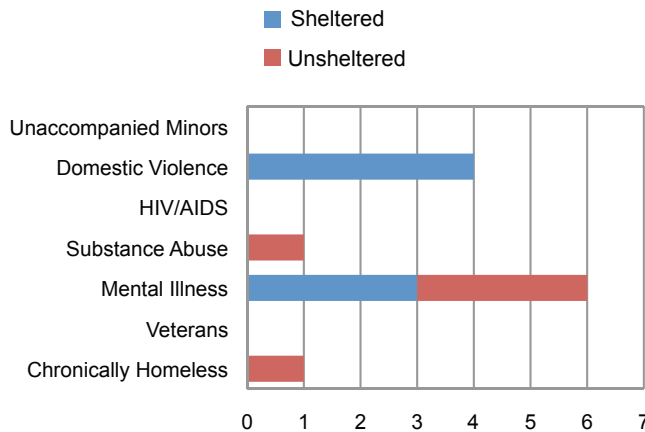
Housing Total 67



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Tooele County Housing Authority
- Tooele Department of Human Services
- Valley Mental Health

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

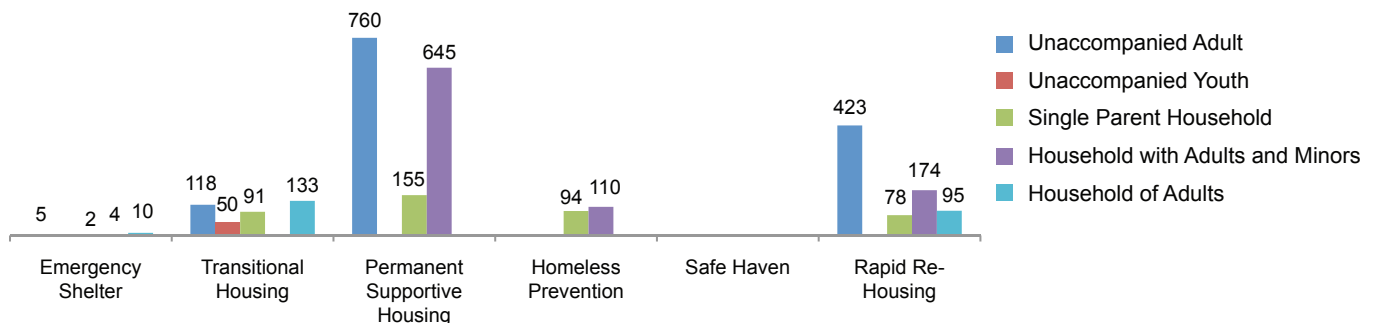
2013 Annualized homelessness estimate: **212**

2013 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.36%**

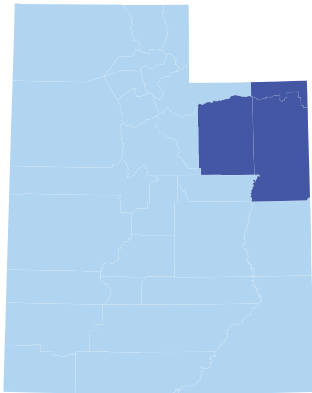
2013 Total number of homeless school children: **817**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **49**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **768**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.35%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



Uintah Basin Association of Governments (AOG) LHCC Profile



Area Characteristics

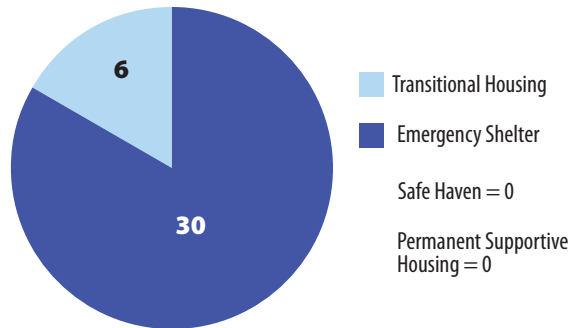
2012 Population	54,858
2012 Unemployment rate.....	4.6%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$754
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR....	40%
Estimated % under poverty level.....	10.46%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Uintah Basin AOG LHCC			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	15	8	11	410	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	2	6	19	290	1,581
	Total	17	14	30	700	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	0	22	52
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	27	0	8	165	361
	Total	27	0	8	187	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	15	8	11	432	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	29	6	27	455	1,942
	Total	44	14	38	887	3,249

Households		Uintah Basin AOG LHCC			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	6	3	3	127	391
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	2	6	17	286	1,574
	Total	8	9	20	413	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	0	8	15
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	27	0	8	155	338
	Total	27	0	8	163	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	6	3	3	135	406
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	29	6	25	441	1,912
	Total	35	9	28	576	2,331

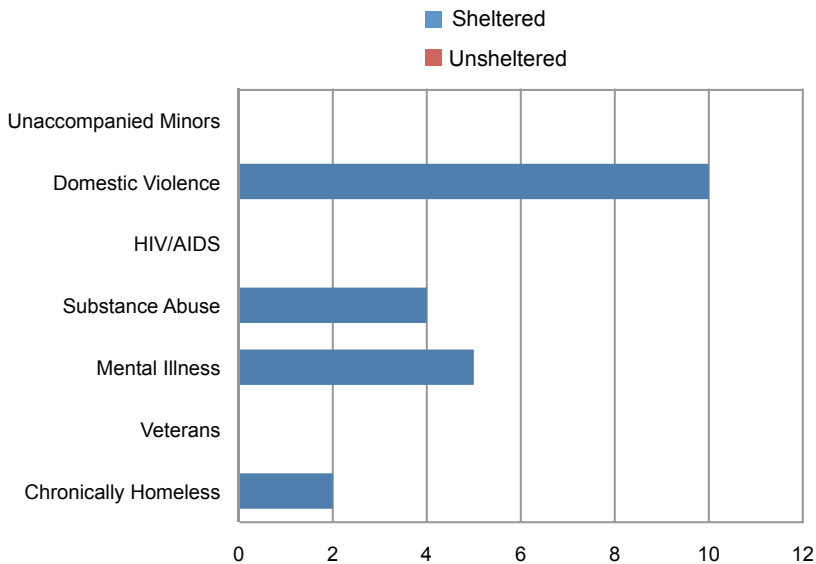
Housing Total 36



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Uintah's Women Crisis Center
- Uintah Basin AOG
- Uintah County

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

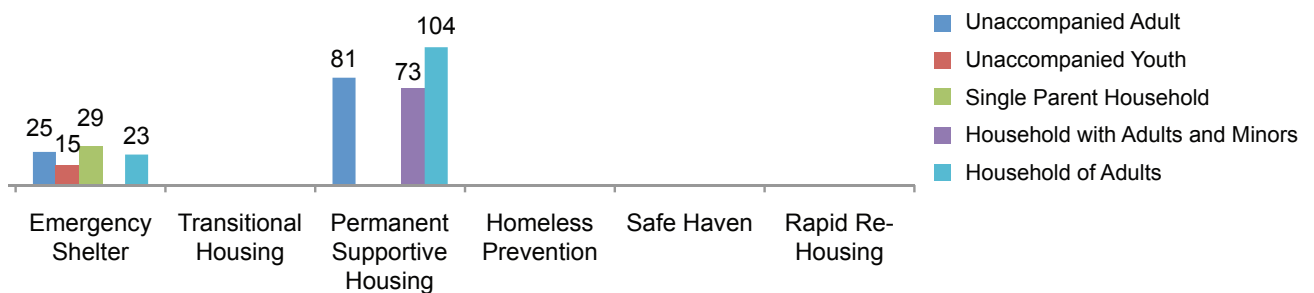
2013 Annualized homelessness estimate: **184**

2013 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.35%**

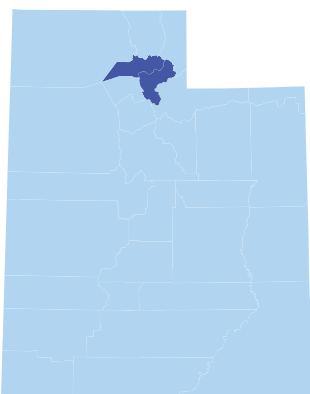
2013 Total number of homeless school children: **118**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **8**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **110**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.07%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



Weber and Morgan Counties LHCC Profile



Area Characteristics

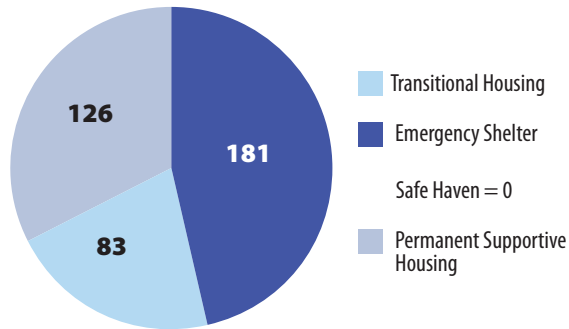
2012 Population	246,461
2012 Unemployment rate.....	6.0%
2013 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit	\$613
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR....	36%
Estimated % under poverty level	7.4%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Weber/Morgan LHCC			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	63	72	88	410	1,266
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	172	140	126	290	1,581
	Total	235	212	214	700	2,859
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	19	18	22	52
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	39	54	87	165	361
	Total	39	73	105	187	414
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	63	91	106	432	1,318
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	211	194	213	455	1,942
	Total	274	285	319	887	3,249

Households		Weber/Morgan LHCC			BOS CoC 2013	2013 State
		2011	2012	2013	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	19	22	27	127	391
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	12
	Households No Children	168	136	126	286	1,574
	Total	187	158	153	413	1,977
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	6	7	8	15
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	1
	Households No Children	39	46	85	155	338
	Total	39	52	92	163	354
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	19	28	34	135	406
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	0	13
	Households No Children	207	182	211	441	1,912
	Total	226	210	245	576	2,331

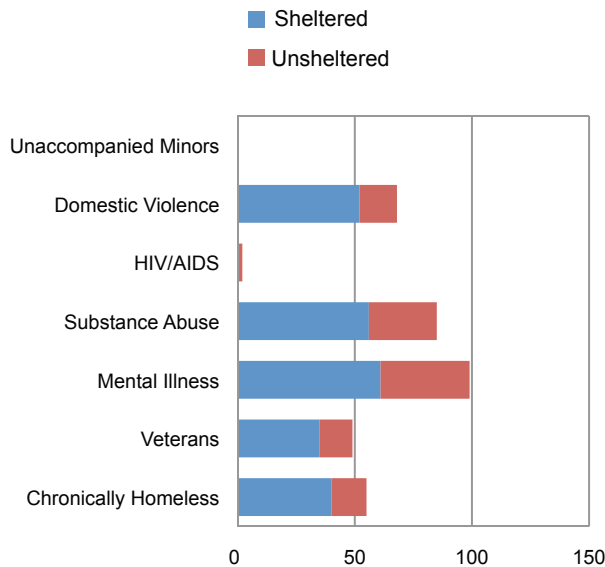
Housing Total 390



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Homeless Veterans Fellowship
- Ogden City Housing Authority
- Ogden Rescue Mission
- St. Anne's Center
- Weber County Housing Authority
- Your Community Connection

Homeless Subpopulations, Utah Point in Time Count



Homelessness

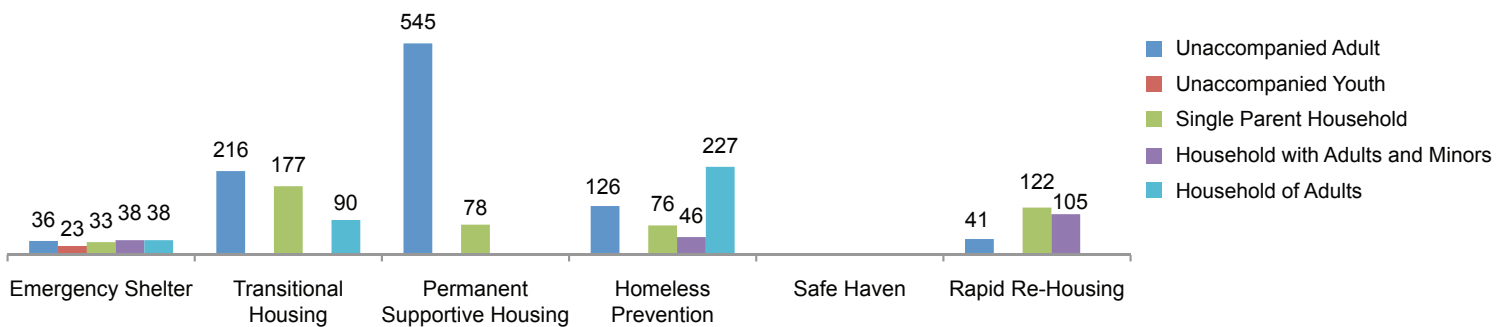
2013 Annualized homelessness estimate: **1,430**

2013 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.59%**

2013 Total number of homeless school children: **1,171**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **64**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **1,107**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2012 fall enrollment: **0.14%**

Average Days Households are Enrolled by Program 2012



UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS 2013



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